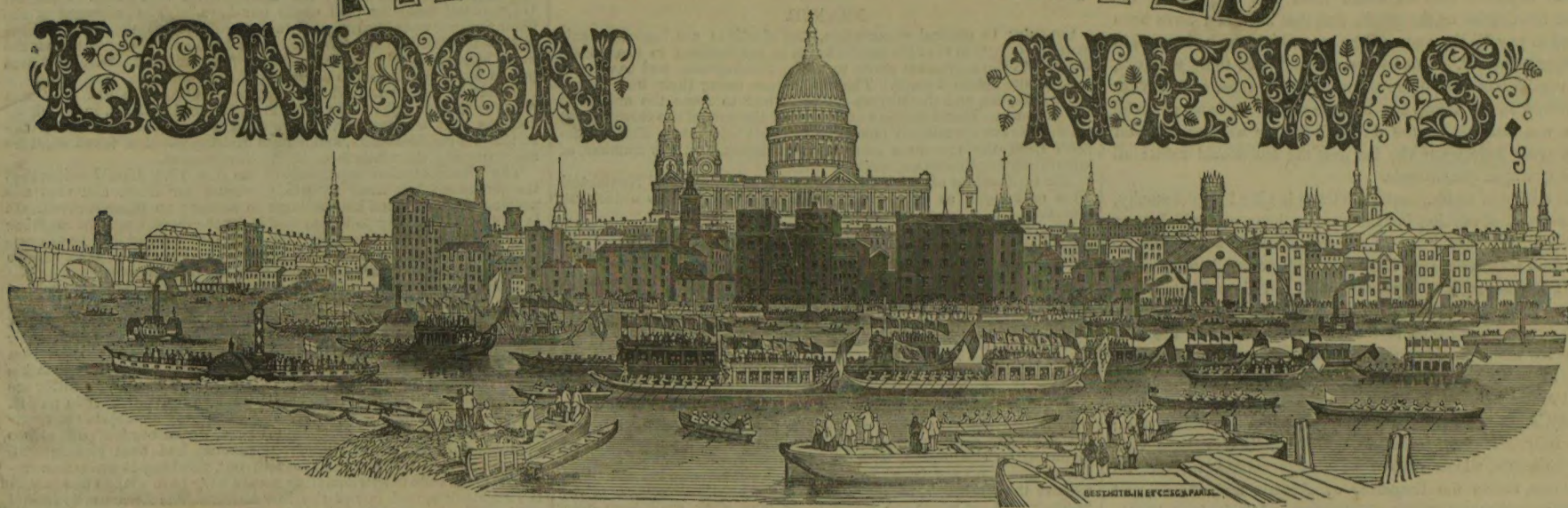


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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.

THE CROWNING GRACE OF THE WAR.

HER Majesty the Queen will, on Friday next, deliver with her own hands, to the heroes who have deserved them, the medals which are the greatest, and in some cases the only, rewards of the courage displayed in the Baltic and in the bloody battle-fields of the Crimea. The honour will be conferred publicly, and in sight of admiring and enthusiastic crowds, in Hyde-park—the largest open space which the metropolis affords. The place has been well chosen, for if all England could see the spectacle—as all England, Scotland, and Ireland will read of it—the moral effect would be all the greater on the spectators, though the reward might be none the more precious to the gallant recipients. Incapacity, nepotism, and inefficiency in high places have been long ago rewarded or condoned; but the day of the real heroes, whose unflinching bravery preserved unsullied the fame of the country, when the least hesitation on their part might have imperilled it, has come at last. The ceremony of Friday next will form a fitting and graceful conclusion to the war. During the progress of the drama it

was often impossible to repress the applause or the tears of the spectators, who day by day, in our remote islands of Great Britain, watched with painful interest the evolutions of the story. But, the tragedy having ended, the real heroes, whatever their rank or want of rank, are called before the curtain, to receive, in the name of the British people, and at the fair hands of their Queen, the badge and the recognition of their bravery—dearer to the true soldier than all the more vulgar rewards of rank and pay which have fallen to the lot of many who did not fight as they fought, or suffer as they suffered, in the cause of their country.

That the blood and the services of such men will not again be needed, in our time, should be the earnest prayer of every one. But, though none of us can see far into the future, statesmen and those who make public affairs their study can see more than enough in the present state of Europe to justify them in the belief that the late War settled nothing, and that the late Peace left for a future day, and, perhaps, a not very remote one, the consideration of many urgent and exasperating questions. Europe in 1815

was reconstructed on a false and unstable basis. In 1856 that wrong basis was left undisturbed, although in the interval, and especially during the progress of the war for the independence of Turkey, several of the greatest nations on the Continent, oppressed by bad laws, by a denial of their commonest natural rights, and by the grasp of strong and savage military despotisms, looked to a new settlement—long foreseen and ardently prayed for—which should do them justice. The golden opportunity was allowed to pass away. The statesmen of France were not equal to the task; and those of England—being linked with an ally to whom they were compelled to defer—accepted a peace before it had been thoroughly conquered, and spared an enemy who, by every consideration of true policy as well as justice, ought not only to have been effectually restrained, but severely punished. Was the Emperor of Russia effectually restrained? His attempt immediately on the conclusion of the peace to construct military railroads, for the easier subjugation of Turkey, is of itself a sufficient answer to the question. Was he severely punished? Europe in its length and



MARINE (UNDRESS).

MARINE (FULL DRESS).

CAPTAIN.

LIEUTENANT (FULL DRESS).

LIEUTENANT (UNDRESS).

PASSED MIDSHIPMAN

OFFICERS AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES' STEAM-FRIGATE "SUSQUEHANNA."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



breadth laughs at the idea of such punishment as he received. The nations expected that he would have lost Finland on the north, and the Crimea on the south, and that he would have been condemned to pay all the costs of the war which the bad ambition of his father provoked. But he was excused from these penalties, not from considerations of mere mercy, or from those of a greater policy involved in the issue, but because one of his most powerful opponents was unequal to the duty of further warfare, and did not like to press hard upon the foe, lest the foe should refuse all terms, and continue the struggle.

There is a kind of statesmanship, as there is a kind of philosophy, which takes heed of nothing but the passing hour, and which says, like the fool in Scripture, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;" but such statesmanship, like such philosophy, is of the very lowest. It was not such statesmanship that led Great Britain into the war, but it was such statesmanship, having its origin in France, and in the presumed personal and dynastic necessities of the Emperor, that led Great Britain to consent to a premature pacification. It was felt at the time by many, and is now apparent to many more, that that Peace contained in its bosom the germs of future war; that Turkey is not yet safe—or is safe only for a breathing time; and that Italy, Hungary, Germany, and Scandinavia have vital questions to settle, which cannot be finally settled without an appeal to arms, unless the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the greater and minor potentates of Germany and Italy, love justice better than power and dominion—or prefer the liberty of their people to the pomp and paraphernalia of their own royalty—which are suppositions not to be indulged in by any sane observer of human life and conduct.

But Great Britain has not expended a hundred millions upon the war without deriving some moral benefit. If she have acquired nothing else she has acquired wisdom, and learned the danger of unpreparedness amid such conflicting and incompatible elements as are scattered broadcast over Continental Europe at the present time. Lulled into undue security by more than forty years of peace, and led away by the specious reasoning of prophets who emerged from the counting-house and the shop to bewilder her judgment and pander to her mere commercial instincts, she neglected those armies and navies by whose might and heroism at the commencement of the century she was enabled to take and to keep the lead in Europe, and to grow in wealth, in power, and in civilisation. But the war has opened her eyes to the degrading selfishness, no less than to the danger, of such a policy. The British people are not, at present, under the weight of the same error. They can see the uncertainties and the perils of European politics; and they know that it is the duty of those who love their country, and would maintain it now, as ever, in the foremost rank of the world, to keep an efficient force, both naval and military, that, come what will, and when it will, Great Britain may either stand aloof in dignified isolation, and so be enabled to act the part of a strong and effective mediator, or take such share in the conflict as may befit her glory and her interest. The sword is not yet turned into a pruning-hook. It has been replaced in the scabbard, but it is still a sword, and ready for use at an emergency. We hope the emergency will not arise; but Great Britain, in rewarding and honouring her heroes, and in keeping up the due supply of them, will certainly not expedite, but may very possibly retard, a conflict which is otherwise inevitable.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MARINES' OF THE UNITED STATES' FRIGATE "SUSQUEHANNA."

We have engraved upon the preceding page a group of American Officers and Marines of the *Susquehanna* frigate, Captain Joshua Sands—the vessel selected to accompany the *Niagara* as consort, to render her any assistance that she may require during the process of laying down the electric cable between this country and America.

The go-ahead principle of the Americans does not seem to have extended to the Army and Navy in their uniforms. The Marine (the second figure) is a complete revival of the old Foot Guard. The shako is black, with a ball composed of blue and red on top, brass chin-straps, with an ornament, an eagle and anchor, in front. Dark blue coat, with yellow cord epaulets, the cross-belts lower down than usual. The undress (the first figure) appears to be a very sensible working-dress. It is composed of a light blue jacket and trousers, with dark blue cloth cap.

The third figure is in the uniform of a Captain of the American Navy: cocked hat, with gold ornamental side, edged with black silk ribbon; dark blue coat, with gold epaulets; three gold stripes on cuff of coat; white or blue trousers with gold stripe.

The fourth figure is a Lieutenant in full dress: dark blue uniform, with one stripe on the cuff of coat.

The fifth figure is that of a Lieutenant in undress uniform: dark blue frock-coat and trousers, with cloth cap; with gold stripe ornament in front of cap, composed of laurel leaves and an anchor.

The sixth figure is a Passed Midshipman, equal to a Mate in our service. Uniform—cocked hat, with dark blue dress.

It will well repay our readers to pay a visit to the *Susquehanna* or *Niagara* steam-ships. With the requisite introduction, they are sure to meet with every attention from the officers of the ship, who show, and minutely explain, every portion of their vessels with an amount of patience that is extremely praiseworthy.

It will be recollected that the *Susquehanna* was the first vessel to salute the Grand Duke Constantine on his arrival in England. The *Osborne* neared her at 12.55 on the 30th ult., when Captain Sands immediately beat to quarters, manned yards, and saluted with twenty-one guns in splendid style. In order to give the Grand Duke an opportunity of seeing this fine frigate, the *Osborne* steamed very slowly past her, so that his Imperial Highness had then a good view of one of the best and heaviest-armed paddle-war-steamer afloat. While saluting, the Russian flag was run up at the main, and the band on deck played the Russian National Anthem.

The *Niagara*, United States' steam-frigate, Captain Hudson, has had the iron framework fitted under her sternwork, with very strong fastenings passing through the counter, and attached to the after beams. She will sail on Saturday (to-day) for Liverpool to receive her portion of the submarine cable for crossing the Atlantic.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S YACHT "ZOE."—The project of recovering the Earl of Yarrowburgh's yacht *Zoe*, stranded off Hasborough, on the Norfolk coast, has been abandoned. The yacht floated off the sand on which she struck and is now submerged in deep water. It was believed at first that the beautiful craft could be recovered, but she is now to be abandoned.

EXAMINATION FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE.—A circular has been issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade to the various local Marine Boards in the United Kingdom, relative to the examination of masters and mates in the merchant service. This circular, after referring to regulations made in 1851, states that the only additions which have been made since are, that masters are now examined as to the law of the tides; mates are required to be nineteen years of age instead of eighteen, and to find the longitude by the chronometer; and second mates are required to have a knowledge of logarithms. Remarks are made upon the different systems of examination adopted at some ports, and rules are laid down for the purpose of ensuring uniformity.

At San Vito di Schio, in the province of Vicenza, on the 7th, the portal of the church being under repair, the public were crowded at the other end of the building to hear mass, when an old wall suddenly gave way and buried many people under its ruins. Eight females were killed on the spot, and a large number dangerously injured.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Contrary to general expectation, the elections are becoming animated. It is true that the animation is as yet confined to the candidates; but the movement seems to be on the increase, and may gain the electors before it stops. The Prefects are doing their best to stir up the Mayors, and the Mayors do their best to rouse the ardour of the peasants. Electioneering addresses on the part of the Government candidates are abundantly placarded in every district in Paris. The news from the provinces increases in interest, and the number of Opposition candidates augments.

The ratifications of the treaty relative to the Canton of Neuchâtel were exchanged at the Foreign-office at Paris at two o'clock on Tuesday.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia has been signed at St. Petersburg.

The preparations for the camp at Chalons are being pushed with much activity, and it is thought that the troops which are to compose it will take possession of their quarters in the middle of July. The troops will comprise twenty-five battalions infantry, twenty-four squadrons cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery. The Minister of War has given orders for the construction of two swimming schools for the Imperial Guard and the army of Paris. One of these baths will be placed on the Seine, near the Pont de Jena; and the other on the Marne, near the foot of Nogent.

The campaign in Algeria does not appear to be quite at an end, for intelligence from that colony of the 10th inst. announces that two important tribes, the Beni-Rengillet and Beni-Yensi, have commenced throwing up earthworks, with the view of opposing the advance of the French into the interior. Marshal Randon intended marching against the "rebels"—as they are pleasantly called—as soon as the military road, on which the whole army is at work, shall have been terminated. In two days the troops constructed 12½ miles of road, and it was expected that operations would commence on Thursday or Friday.

The "Exhibition of Works of Living Artists" opened at Paris, on Monday, in the "Palace of Industry," and attracted a considerable crowd of visitors. The Emperor and Empress paid a private visit to the Palace in the afternoon, and examined the principal paintings with much attention.

BELGIUM.

A report to the King, dated "Brussels, June 12," upon the recent events, signed by all the Ministers, recommends his Majesty to close the Legislative Session of 1856-57. Such a measure, says the report, will suspend the discussion of the Bill for Charitable Institutions, and adjourn it to next Session. In reply thereto the King has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he fully accedes to the wish expressed in the report for closing the Session; enjoins moderation to all classes; and expresses a hope that the majority of the Chamber will renounce the discussion of the bill. The Legislative Session of 1856-57 is closed.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 12th inst. state the Senate had commenced the discussion of the bill on the reform of the constitution. General Sancho had spoken against it. In the Chamber of Deputies the report of the committee on the bill on the press had been brought up, and several deputies at once gave notice of their intention to speak against the measure.

PORTUGAL.

On the 6th inst. a Cabinet Council deliberated upon the important subject of the marriage of Dom Pedro V., and on the following day a Royal message was delivered to both Chambers of the Cortes by the Marquis de Soule, to the effect that he was charged by his Majesty to communicate that the time had arrived for choosing a Royal consort; that the negotiations for this purpose were now in a forward state; and that he could assure the Peers and Deputies that the choice had fallen upon a Princess in every way worthy to become Queen of Portugal. In both Chambers the Royal message was received with applause and demonstrations of general satisfaction.

The *Diário do Governo* has officially published the project of law, and the contract provisionally concluded with Sir Morton Peto, for the construction of the Oporto Railway.

DENMARK AND THE GERMAN POWERS.

The Privy Council of the States assembled on Wednesday (last week) at the Castle of Jagerpruis, and accepted the draught of a reply to the Germanic Powers, which contains a refusal to agree to their pretensions. A note to this effect, said to be couched in very firm language, has been sent from Copenhagen to Berlin and Vienna.

RUSSIA.

The baptism of the young Grand Duke Sergius took place on the 8th inst. in the chapel of the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo. The members of the diplomatic body, the high clergy, and the principal State dignitaries were present. The Russian ladies wore the national costume, and the men were in grand uniform. The Emperor and the Imperial family went in procession, preceded and followed by the officers of the household from their private apartments to the chapel, the Imperial infant being carried on a cushion by the Princess Sollykoff, Lady of Honour, the Grand Chamberlain, Count Ribeaupierre, and the Aide-de-Camp, General Prince Orloff, supporting the cushion. At the entrance to the chapel the Emperor was received by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and his attendant clergy, who presented the holy water. The godfathers and godmothers were the Empress Dowager, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, the Grand Duchess Mary of Saxe-Weimar, and the Queen Dowager of the Netherlands. After the ceremony a "Te Deum" was chanted, amid the ringing of bells and the roaring of cannon. A dinner of upwards of seven hundred covers was served at five o'clock, the foreign Ministers being present at it. In the evening St. Petersburg and the town of Tsarskoe Selo were illuminated.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The labours of the international commission (writes a Bucharest correspondent on the 5th) have at length commenced. They met two days back and decided that the Presidency should be exercised in turns. Savfet Effendi, the Turkish Commissary, is President for the present month.

AMERICA.

The United States' mail-steam-ship *Columbia* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, with advices from New York to the 6th inst.

A disgraceful riot occurred at the election in Washington on the 1st inst. between the citizens and a large number of Baltimore "rowdies," called "Plug-Uglies." The "Plugs" being reinforced by the "Kil-raps" and "Chunkers" of Washington, a terrible attack was made on the "Anti-Know-Nothing" voters with pistols, bowie-knives, and stones, and they were driven from the polls. The rioters were well armed, and took possession of a piece of artillery, with which they threatened their opponents. Two companies of Marines, placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the President, were ordered to fire upon the mob; the result was that five or six persons were killed, and a great number of others wounded. Later accounts state that the election riot has passed over, and an "indignation meeting," condemnatory of the proceedings of the Mayor, has been held.

A collision has taken place between the State of Ohio and the United States' authorities, arising out of the arrest, by the Deputy United States' Marshal, of four persons in Mechanicsburgh, Champaign county, in that State, charged with harbouring fugitive slaves nine months ago. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, but before it could be served the United States' officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county. Another writ was taken out in Green county, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large number of citizens. After considerable resistance, in which several shots were exchanged, the United States' officers were overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought to Springfield, where they are to be tried for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. Judge Leavitt, the United States' district Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the Marshal had gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered it is reported that the United States' troops will be called out. It is stated that Mr. Buchanan assumes all the responsibility in the case, and has telegraphed the Marshal to be prompt and decided, and he would be supported by the whole power of the Government.

In regard to the extradition case of the persons implicated in the frauds upon the Great Northern Railway Company of France, Mr. Commissioner Betts had rendered a lengthy decision, and summed up as follows:—"Upon the whole case my conclusion is, and I do so report, that there is sufficient evidence that Louis Grollet has been guilty in France of the crime of forgery to warrant his commitment for trial under our laws; that there is no sufficient evidence that

either Augusta Parot or Edouard David have committed in France any crime provided for by our treaties with that nation to warrant their commitment for trial under our laws." The judgment of the Commissioner upon the long-drawn-out evidence was made up and transmitted to Washington. The return mail brought a warrant from the State Department for the extradition of the offender, and Grollet was put on board the *Arago*, to be conveyed to France.

Governor Walker arrived in Leocompton on the 27th ult. He was received very quietly. He read his inaugural address, in which he declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced; criticises the action of Free-State men, and asserts that the position taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the Government.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that the President has fixed upon a Governor for Utah, and that the nominee has indicated his readiness to accept; no name is given. It is said that the policy to be pursued is for the Governor, after reaching Utah, to issue a proclamation that such persons, residing in the territory, male or female, as desire to return to the States, shall receive protection and necessary assistance from the Government.

From private letters received from Salt Lake it appears that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladdenites, or apostates from the Simon Pure faith, as denominated by Brigham Young and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, that he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. The rumour of his flight is not confirmed. The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbours, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake by the Prophet; but, thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk. The *Leavenworth Herald* of the 13th ult. states that great excitement existed among the Mormons, and many outrages were committed by them. Brigham Young was driving all the Gentiles away. Judge Stiles, the United States' Marshal, and the Surveyor-General, with their families, together with a large number of emigrants, had already left, and others were hurrying away.

The Filibuster expedition in Central America has at length been brought to a close. General Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to Captain Davis, of the United States' sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and with his staff and 260 men, the remains of his army, was taken to Panama by the *St. Mary's*. At New Orleans, and at other towns in the southern States, Walker has been received with triumphal honours; and attempts are being made to fit out another expedition for him. Great rejoicing had taken place at Costa Rica, and the Republic had made arrangements to send the defeated Filibusters to the United States. President Mora had issued a proclamation announcing the close of the war, and counselled integrity and union among themselves. It is understood that a treaty has been concluded between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, providing for the speedy resumption of trade over the transit.

The advices from Peru state that the cause of the revolutionists had become hopeless. Arequipa being now the only point held by General Vivanco. The insurgent fleet had surrendered, and the Government had dispatched a force to resume control at the Chincha Islands.

On the 11th of April a convention was signed in Guatemala between the Republic and Peru, by which the former gave its adherence to the treaty called "Continental," entered into in September, 1856, between Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, and to which Costa Rica has lately subscribed. On the 20th a further treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation was signed between the two before-named Republics.

From Buenos Ayres accounts have been received of the address of the new President, Dr. Alsina. In announcing the arrangement effected with the English bondholders, subject to the approval of the Chambers, he expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of the affair being adjusted "in a way that will equitably conciliate all interests."

In the Argentine Provinces the revolution in the Rosario has been put down by the Governor of Santa Fé, and a temporary arrangement come to with Urquiza.

At Monte Video business was at a standstill. The fever which broke out in March had made great ravages. On the day the steamer left no new cases had occurred, and it was hoped it had partially subsided. The total number of deaths is estimated at from 1400 to 1600. Its origin is attributed to purely local causes. Vigorous sanitary measures are being taken to prevent its recurrence. In the country not a single case had occurred.

The new Chambers in Brazil opened on the 3rd ult. for preliminary business. It was doubted whether the new Ministry would be able to sustain itself.

Intelligence from New Brunswick to the 27th ult., after noticing that the Conservative Administration closed its career the preceding day by tendering their resignation *en masse*, says:—"His Excellency accepted their resignations, and sent for Mr. Fisher to form a new Government."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief held a levee on Friday (yesterday).

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to command that a Council of Education be appointed to superintend the system of the education of the officers of the army and the examinations of candidates for admission to the service, and that the following officers shall compose the council:—President—The General Commanding-in-Chief, *ex officio*. Vice-President—Colonel Duncan A. Cameron, half-pay 42nd Foot, with the temporary rank of Major-General. Members—Colonel Joseph Ellison Portlock, Royal Engineers; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Edward Addison, unattached.

TROOPS AND STORES FOR CHINA.—Portsmouth Dockyard is now a scene of extraordinary activity. Soon after seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the gallant 93rd Highlanders marched to the dockyard and embarked from the jetty on board the *Mauritius*, No. 5, chartered iron screw troop-ship, Captain Cruikshanks. They were heartily cheered throughout the distance from the barracks to the gates. The *Mauritius* sailed for China on Wednesday. On Tuesday afternoon the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers marched into the dockyard, and were conveyed in the *Echo*, steam-tug, alongside the *Cleopatra*, iron screw chartered transport, Captain Brown, for passage to China. This distinguished regiment was cheered by the assembled multitude, with many a wish for their safe voyage. The *Cleopatra* sailed also on Wednesday evening for China. The *Princess Charlotte*, 104, sailing three-decker, Captain George St. Vincent King, has all but completed taking in her provisions and an immense quantity of stores and munitions of war for China. It is expected she will go out of harbour on Saturday (to-day), and anchor at Spithead, to await final orders. The *Melville*, hospital-ship, Commander Henry Trollope, has nearly completed taking in provisions and stores, and on Tuesday received a spare screw for the *Himalaya*. A further portion of the 23rd will embark on Saturday (to-day) on board, when she will proceed to Spithead, and await her final sailing orders for China.

An order has been received from the War-office by Colonel H. Jervis, commanding the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, directing that the detachments of the 8th, 32nd, 35th, 63rd, 60th, and 75th Regiments are to be held in immediate readiness for embarkation for India. The officers and men have been inspected by Colonel H. Jervis in heavy marching order.

On Monday the General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by a numerous staff, reviewed the troops of the garrison at Maidstone, the object being to give the Colonels of the several cavalry regiments in the service an insight into the "system of equitation" practised at the dépôt, previously to the dismissal of the trained men to their respective regiments.

THE 1st and 2nd battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards were inspected on Saturday last, in Hyde-park, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, for the purpose of minutely examining the new clothing, planned by Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., and supplied by Messrs. S. Isaacs, Campbell, and Co. The men looked remarkably well, and appeared to be perfectly at ease in their new tunics.

THE 19th Regiment has moved into Portsmouth Garrison for duty from the Camp at Aldershot.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE MILITIA.—A numerous-attended meeting of officers of the militia was held in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing the grievances under which they labour as a body before Parliament. Several resolutions in accordance with that object were carried.

THE *Robena*, an American freight ship, arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday last, having on board six breech-loading guns, manufactured at New York by order of the British Government. In consequence of the enormous weight of these guns—namely, 17 tons each—the vessel was ordered to discharge in the East India Docks. The guns are thence to be conveyed to Woolwich in lighter barges, and will be landed on the wharf.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE English Legislature is composed of most honourable men; but our House of Commons, with its practical aspect, is a standing proof that the age of chivalry has passed; else why did members only laugh and grow comical when the woes of the ladies at her Majesty's Drawingroom were brought before them in a speech which might have been culled from the pages of "Amadis de Gaul," and with an earnest sense of injury, on the part of Mr. George Dundas, that ought to have been pathetic, but was not? Nevertheless there were excuses for the House, which remained in a state of creditable gravity through a great part of an address which was provocative enough of laughter, owing to the lugubrious solemnity of the speaker; but, when the hon. member wound up to a climax with a ringing intonation of the word "beauty," human patience could resist no longer, and peals on peals of laughter broke out, and the whole thing continued to be treated from a frolicsome point of view, until a communication from the Commissioner of Works that alterations were to be made in St. James's Palace to fit it for the reception of a thousand or fifteen hundred loyal visitors to her Majesty produced the pertinent inquiry as to who was to pay? The result was a return to gravity, and the consciousness that the business of the evening was a very serious one indeed—namely, the Civil Service Estimates.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury is undoubtedly a master of fence, both in and out of Parliament. To him they say we owe the small but ingenious device of slipping into a bill, at an unexpected stage, two or three words which as nearly as possible saddled the country with the war Income-tax for two years after the conclusion of the war. To him, therefore, no doubt, belongs the notable scheme of mystification with which a subject of some dread to the Government was met. It was well understood that the increase of the Civil Service Estimates would generate heavy, and perhaps damaging, debate; and the idea of going into a preliminary statement, crammed with figures and comparisons of years, carefully remote—in fact, a *quasi* Budget—was justified by its perfect success. Such a mess—such an intricate confusion—has seldom been witnessed in a sober-going Committee of Supply; and when, at length, after five hours' debate, in which every man fought, like Harry Smith, for his own hand, the evening concluded without a single vote having been passed; the complacency with which Mr. Wilson contemplated the result of his handiwork must have been to him a grateful and exceeding reward. The "dodge," not to speak it profanely, was worthy of Lord Palmerston's management of the House; no words can better express Mr. Wilson's success.

The debate on the Oaths Bill, though dull, was in some respects remarkable. There were two striking instances of self-denial which are rare enough in Parliamentary annals. There was Mr. Deasy, who has the reversion of the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland in his pocket, rising with an intensity of purpose, which caused him to seem as if he was speaking with his teeth clenched and his fingers clutching together, to oppose the great popularity scheme of the Premier, who is to make him a law officer of the Crown at the very first opportunity. Well, he did it bravely. As an old huntsman once instructed a timid gentleman on his nearing what appeared to be an impracticable leap, he had only to shut his eyes, harden his heart, and go at it like lightning. He spoke, he divided, he was beaten; and he received as good an assurance from the first Minister as he could give publicly in Parliament that he had not sinned past forgiveness, or postponed his hopes of the Bench for another lustrium.

It is not easy to sketch a portrait of a member of Parliament making a recantation of opinion at the table of the House of Commons, and therefore one is not inclined to attempt to describe the appearance of Sir John Pakington when he declared that, owing to circumstances into which he did not think it necessary to enter, he had been led to consider the claims of the Jews—"claims" would have been an odd word in juxtaposition with "Jews" but for the context)—to have seats in Parliament. Be it understood, however, that Sir John, albeit a little prosy, and from a long chairman-of-quarter-sessions' experience rather apt to be always "summing up at great length," is a manly though diminutive person; and, moreover, notwithstanding his attending Tory dinners at the Carlton Club, he is on the whole a very advanced Liberal. He therefore did his duty on the occasion well and courageously—undaunted by the psychical sneer of Mr. Whiteside, who rose at the moment of Sir John's recantation and walked bouncing out of the House, and undeterred by the significant absence of Mr. Disraeli, who did not think proper to give his personal countenance and support to the utterance of opinions which he himself professes in opposition to those of his party by the new-found convert.

In that same discussion, when the author of "Eothen" rose to make his maiden speech, the House paid him that tribute which is generally the utmost they afford to the greatest of out-door celebrities—they prepared to listen to him. They certainly did not expect that so world-famous a person could deliver himself of some evidently preconceived and arranged sentences for about seven or eight minutes, and, having reached an oratorical climax, pause, falter, and finally sit down—a failure. With all his admitted talents, better men than Mr. Kinglake have found the difficulty of first facing the House of Commons too much for their nerves; and he may be sure that faith in his capability of yet doing himself justice in Parliament is by no means extinct. There were few who witnessed what is technically called his "breakdown" who did not murmur "He will do yet!"

It must be not a little scandalous in the eyes of many persons to see in a newspaper report of a speech in Parliament the quotation of a solemn text of Scripture followed by the words "roars of laughter." Now, it was Mr. Warren, and not the House, who was answerable for that unseemliness. If that gentleman could deliver what sounded like a wild chapter from the "Lily and the Bee" (can the force of language further go?) in a tone which can only be described by a seeming contradiction in terms—namely, as that of a High Church convective (there are such things as High Church Radicals, be it observed)—members could hardly be blamed for yielding to their risible impulses before they had time to consider the exact sentence they were laughing at. The honourable member for Midhurst is, unless he is much belied, capable of better things than the speech he was unwise enough to deliver on the Oaths Bill.

There was a Parliamentary phenomenon last Tuesday—namely, a quiet, sober, pleasant debate on an Irish bill. Very striking and very strange it was to see Mr. Whiteside and the Attorney-General for Ireland bandying amenities, and agreeing to each other's amendments; while Mr. Henry Herbert, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, who appeared as an official for the first time, went about radiant with smiles, interchanging courtesies with Irish members of all parties, and doing his best to cancel and obliterate a notion which has become very prevalent during the last two years, that a Secretary for Ireland is sure to be a repulsive and unpleasant man. This was in the morning, from twelve to four. About half-past eleven on the same night the old Irish element reasserted itself. In Committee on an Irish bill, the same old, wearisome, bull-headed tactics were displayed, until, at two o'clock, a significant hint was given that it was time to release the officials, who had been in the House since twelve o'clock on the day before, by the simultaneous retirement of the reporters from their gallery. Still the persistent patriots from the sister island went on; and at length some English member, it is to be supposed, who, for an unexplained and unexplainable reason, had remained in the House until then, cut the matter short by moving that the members present be counted—a very unusual proceeding in Committee, and which involves the necessity of sending for the Speaker before the adjournment necessarily attendant on there not being forty members present can be carried. This assertion of the privilege of counting out was never more worthily exercised, even if it were only out of pity to Lord Palmerston, who, true to the rule which he seems to have laid down for himself since he has been Premier, remained in his seat, motionless and with his arms folded, until the last. At that moment we could not help thinking that, considering what he must have gone through that night, we would rather be a galley-slave, *pro hac vice*, than a Prime Minister.

THE COURT.

THE Court has had a busy week since its return from Windsor Castle, where the hospitalities of the Sovereign were dispensed to a brilliant circle of the aristocracy during the Ascot races. Arriving at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, her Majesty received on the following day the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, who is on a marriage tour to meet his bride, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, cousin of the Queen. The Archduke landed at Portsmouth on Sunday morning, and, coming to town by special train on the South-Western Railway, was met at Nine Elms by the Prince Consort.

On Monday the Queen gave a grand dinner at Buckingham Palace, the company at which included the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the Princess Royal, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Austrian Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Castlerosse, and Lady (Hamilton) Seymour.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the baptism of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, fifth daughter of her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and her illustrious visitors went to the Italian Opera in the Haymarket.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert honoured with their presence the performance of the oratorio of "Judas Macabeus" at the Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Her Majesty and her illustrious visitors left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past twelve o'clock, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons. The Queen, the Princess Royal, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were in the first carriage. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred occupied the second carriage. The Court returned to Buckingham Palace at six o'clock.

On Thursday the Queen held a Levée at St. James's Palace, which was very numerous attended by officers of both services and by civilians. On Saturday (this day) the Queen will receive an address of congratulation on the birth of a Princess from the Corporation of the city of London.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Queen and the Prince Consort took place on Tuesday in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Bishop of London and the Bishops and clergymen assisting, entered the chapel at ten minutes before one o'clock. The Archbishop took his place on one side of the communion-table, and the Bishop on the other.

The communion-table was covered with crimson velvet, bordered with deep gold lace, and edged with bullion fringe. In front of the table, immediately below the steps by which it is approached, was placed the beautiful christening-font of silver gilt, elevated on a fluted circular pedestal of white and gold. The font contained water brought from the river Jordan, and presented to her Majesty specially for the occasion.

The foreign Ministers and Cabinet Ministers present at the solemnity were conducted by the heralds to seats in the chapel.

All the visitors appeared in full-dress uniform; the Ambassador of France and the foreign Ministers all wore the insignia of different orders of Knighthood. Lords Lansdowne, Clarendon, and Palmerston each wore the "Garter," together with the gold and enamelled collar of that order. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Panmure both wore the collar of the Thistle, and the noble Lord also wore the collar of the Order of the Bath. The Lord Chancellor appeared in his gold robe, and the Duke of Norfolk carried his gold baton as Earl Marshal of England.

The procession of the sponsors entered the chapel at five minutes before one o'clock, and was immediately followed by that of the Sovereign.

The Queen wore a white and silver moiré antique dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace, white tulle, and bunches of silver flowers. The top of the corsage was fringed all round with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a diamond circlet, diamond earrings, a diamond necklace, and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, from which was suspended a very magnificent "George" composed of brilliants.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a white brocade dress, trimmed with blonde, satin ribbon, and tulle. The stomacher was ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of ostrich feathers, blonde, and white flowers, with ornaments of amethysts and diamonds.

The Princess Royal wore a dress of white tulle, embroidered with floss silk, over a rich glacé silk, a diamond necklace, and ornaments. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of water-lilies round the head.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of rich Honiton lace, trimmed with white flowers, over a white glacé silk.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa wore dresses of Isle of Wight lace, trimmed with blossoms, over a white glacé silk.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a white glacé silk, embroidered with bugles and rich fringe; the stomacher ornamented with pearls, a pearl necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a small diamond tiara and white feathers.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of white tulle, over a rich white glacé petticoat, trimmed with bouillonnés, blonde, white ribbon, and bouquets of May. The body of the dress was ornamented to match; with a stomacher of large pearls and diamonds. Pearl necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness also had a diamond tiara, with bunches of May at the sides of the head.

The Archduke Maximilian appeared in the uniform of the navy of Austria—dark blue, with gold appointments. His Imperial Highness wore the collar of the Golden Fleece, together with the insignia of a Belgian, a Portuguese, and two other orders of Knighthood.

Prince Albert was in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore the collars of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and of a Prussian Order of Knighthood.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur appeared in the Highland dress.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia wore the uniform of the Prussian Guards—dark blue, and silver. His Royal Highness wore the collar of the Black Eagle of Prussia and the ribbon of the Saxon Ernestine Order.

The Duke of Cambridge wore his military uniform, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen was habited in a uniform of dark blue, with silver appointments, and wore the gold and enamelled collar of an Order of Knighthood.

Her Majesty's private band, with several extra performers from the Philharmonic and Opera orchestras, together with the choir of the Chapel Royal, were in the gallery of the chapel. On the entrance of the sponsors the band played the "March in Joseph" (Handel).

The sponsors, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, stood near the font; and below them were the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Opposite the sponsors were the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, her Majesty the Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Alfred.

The service was opened by the performance of a chorale, "In life's gay morn," composed by Prince Albert.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the chapel, her Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by Lady Caroline Barrington.

The infant Princess wore a robe of Honiton lace over white satin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the baptismal service; and, when his Grace came to name her Royal Highness, Lady Caroline Barrington presented the Princess at the font, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent named her "Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore."

The Princess Beatrice was reconducted from the chapel, and a chorus, "Hallelujah," Beethoven ("Mount of Olives"), was performed; and at two o'clock her Majesty and the whole of the company entered the ball and concert room, where a collation was served.

During the collation, Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, gave the following toasts, viz.:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice," "His Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria," "His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia," and "The Queen and the Prince."

The christening cake was placed in the middle of the table opposite her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday, from Frogmore.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at their residence at St. James's Palace, on Monday evening, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, went on Monday morning to St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards inspected Westminster Abbey and the New Palace of Westminster. His Imperial Highness paid visits in the afternoon to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge, at their respective residences.

His Excellency the Earl Cowley has arrived in Cleveland-square, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The noble Earl returns to Paris next week.

Mr. KNOWLES, the eminent Queen's Counsel, is about to resign the office of Attorney-General to the county palatine of Lancaster, in consequence of his retiring from the Northern Circuit; it being his intention in future to confine his practice to the London Courts and the Committees of both Houses of Parliament.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

HER Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure to receive the address of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury on Saturday (to-day), at Buckingham Palace, at three o'clock. The prolocutor and clergy of the Lower House will assemble at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at two o'clock, to attend his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of the province, who will proceed to Buckingham Palace at half-past two o'clock.

FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th anniversary of this venerable society was celebrated with a full choral service in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. This society, incorporated by charter of King William III., June 13, 1701, has now been engaged since that time in endeavouring to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad, and among the heathens. From North America its operations have gradually been extended to the West Indies, Australia, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Borneo. There are now congregations in these lands under the pastoral care of 2965 clergymen, of whom 450, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are assisted by the society. There have been established in the British colonies seventeen colleges, in which clergymen are educated; to fourteen of these the society lends aid. The British possessions abroad extend over a surface of about 9,000,000 square miles, and are the seats of thirty-two bishoprics.—In the evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, and a large number of the clergy, at a banquet upon the occasion. The company numbered about 250.

THE General Committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held their usual monthly meeting on Monday last—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham in the chair. Grants of money were made towards seventeen churches in different parts of the kingdom. The meeting to be held in July next will be the last for the present session.

MR. W. BERKLEY, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected to the Colcluth Clerical Exhibition. Mr. Berkley was educated at the Islington Proprietary School, as was also the previous Exhibitioner.

A CONGREGATION was holden at Oxford, on Tuesday, when the proposed statute on the subject of the Public Examination, which had previously been promulgated three times, was submitted to the house in sixteen distinct votes and lost. The statute will, we understand, be brought before the Congregation in October in an amended manner, and more in unison with the feelings of the majority of its members.

NEW CHURCH AT WHEATLEY.—The new church in this parish, built after the design of Mr. Street, F.S.A., was consecrated on the 10th of June, by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the Bishop of Kentucky and a large company of the clergy and laity of Oxford and its neighbourhood. The population of Wheatley is large, and extremely poor, containing a great number of labourers and others belonging to the surrounding district, who, however, are not permitted to live in their respective parishes. To these and to all others the new church, built by voluntary efforts, with its increased accommodation and free seats (for 511 persons), will be a great blessing. It consists of a nave, with tower (the spire being at present unfinished), chancel, north and south aisle, and sacristy. The church stands on a piece of the glebe above the village, not far from the parsonage, and will prove a pleasing object from the London road.

NEW CHURCH AT SMETHWICK.—On Monday last the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Paul, was laid by J. B. Chance, Esq., at West Smethwick, near Birmingham. The architect is Mr. G. B. Nicholls. The style is Early English, with nave, north and south transepts, and chancel, forming an octagonal apse, and with tower at the north-west angle. Accommodation is provided for 800 persons, exclusive of children. The estimated cost will be under £3000, towards which the munificent sum of £1000 is contributed by the Messrs. Chance, of the Glass Works, the remaining sum being made up by subscriptions among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood (including £1000 from the working-men of Smethwick), the land being presented by John Sylvester, Esq.

MISS ANNA GURNEY, a member of the well-known Gurney family, died a few days since at the residence of her brother, Mr. Hudson Gurney, at Keswick, near Norwich. Miss Gurney published an excellent translation of the *Saxon Chronicle*; and, living at Northrepps, near the coast, she took a lively interest in inventions for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners. To promote the latter object she had a gun manufactured, at her own expense, to fire off a line to a storm-tossed wreck.

FREEMASONRY.—In the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror* for the present month the editor gives copious reports of the proceedings during the past month of numerous metropolitan and provincial lodges, the publication of which has been sanctioned by the proper authorities, this being the commencement of a series of reports of the transactions of the Order, to be regularly continued. We need scarcely add that this authorised innovation adds materially to the interest of the magazine.

GENERAL WALKER'S FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

AFTER many vicissitudes, the eventful and sanguinary adventures of this renowned filibuster chief have been—for the present, at least—brought to a close. General Walker, with his staff and 260 men (the remains of his army), surrendered on the 1st of May to Captain Davis, of the United States' sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying sketch of the harbour of Greytown, with the squadron, and the following intelligence:—

April 10th.—After repeated attempts to open a communication with General Walker, Colonel Lockridge and his men have been forced to retreat to Greytown harbour: having given up all hopes of succeeding in their enterprise, they are now encamped on Point Arenas, a long sandy spit of ground, which forms the north side of the harbour of Greytown. They are not allowed to go over to the town, as they would be sure to create disturbances, and our boats are constantly on the alert to prevent them. This makes the evil-disposed very savage against us; others, however, are grateful for the kindness that has been shown to their sick and wounded; the medical men of the squadron, especially Dr. Duncan, of the *Cossack*, having been most kind and attentive to them; many among them being severely wounded, and others dreadfully scalded when one of their river steamers blew up the other day.

April 15th.—The American steamer, which left here on the 6th, refused to take any of them away; and, orders having come to break up the Greytown squadron, it would be dangerous to leave such a number of idle men in Greytown, where they are very deservingly hated. The senior officer has, therefore, ordered the *Cossack* and *Tartar* to take them to Aspinwall, whence they will get sent to the States. We left Greytown this morning with nearly 400 of them, divided between the two ships.

April 17th.—Arrived at Aspinwall this morning; and the American steamers positively refuse to take any of them, and they will not allow us to land them here. Captain Dunlop is gone to Panama, to see the agent of the steamers about it.

April 21st.—The *Cossack's* lot of filibusters were allowed to go in the U.S. mail-steamer *Grenada* to New Orleans last night; but, as the measles have broken out amongst the *Tartar's* filibusters, they will not take them, and the *Tartar* proceeds immediately to Pensacola, in the United States, to land them there.

Our Correspondent has also sent a View of the British Consulate at Greytown: it is a primitive abode, thatched with palmetto-leaves; on one side of the door is the "letter-box."

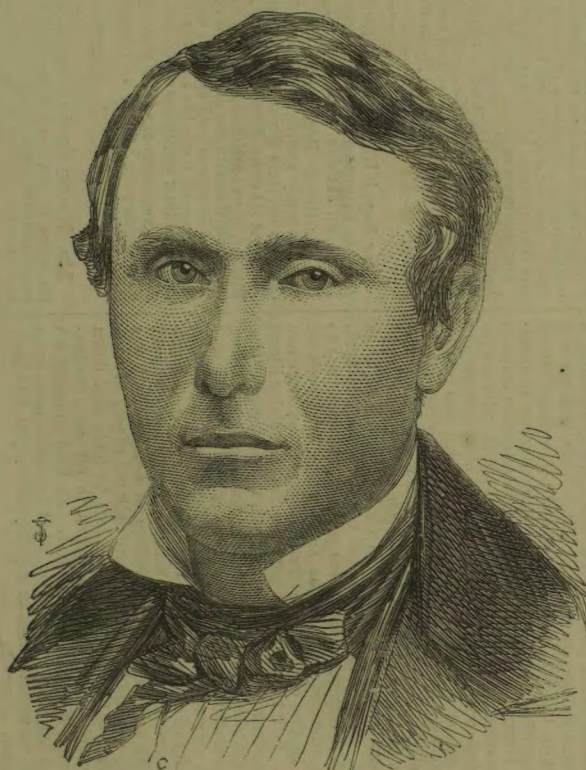
The Nicaragua expedition of Walker, if more brilliant than his Sonora adventure, can only be regarded as a more brilliant failure. The following are the particulars of the winding up of this "strange, eventful history":—

Captain Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, which for some time past had been lying at San Juan del Sur, having ascertained from his own observations, as well as from the accounts brought in by deserters, of the straits to which Walker and his men were reduced, addressed a letter to Walker on the 30th of April, stating that he was aware of his desperate and forlorn position, and offered, from humanity, to interfere in his behalf; and stated that he was authorised, in case of his (Walker's) capitulation, to guarantee his personal safety and the safe removal of all under his command. He also offered to take Walker to Panama in the *St. Mary's*, and stated that General Mora consented to suspend hostilities. The same day Walker sent a reply, stating that he agreed to suspend hostilities, and appointed General Honningsen and Colonel Waters as commissioners to negotiate with Captain Davis. The next day, May 1, terms were agreed to, and Walker issued them in a general order, concluding with these words:—

In parting for the present with the brave comrades who have adhered to our cause through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command. Reduced to our present position



GREYTOWN, AND THE HARBOUR OF ST. JUAN.



GENERAL WALKER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MEADE (BROTHERS), NEW YORK.

by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history which it is impossible to forget or erase. From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment.

At New Orleans, and at other large towns in the Southern States, Gen. Walker has been received with great honours; and his friends confidently assert that he will go back to Nicaragua in less than sixty days, with abundance of men and means.

A salute of 100 guns announced to the people of San José the surrender of the Filibusters. The ringing of bells, music, and cries of rejoicing manifested the enthusiasm of the people for the victors and for the re-establishment of peace. The towns and villages were illuminated during the night. Everywhere there were music, fireworks, promenades, balls, and merry reunions, and the national flag waving over all houses.

The President of the Costa Rican Republic subsequently issued a proclamation, in which he states:—

Fellow-countrymen,—The war is ended. Beloved peace comes back to us with the conquerors of Filibusterism. We have long striven, with union and constancy, for the most holy rights. God has given us the victory. There are no longer Filibusters in Central America. The few hundred of them that exist, unarmed and surrendered, are under the sanctity of our protection and clemency.

The following abridgment of the statistics of Walker's campaign in Central America (which may be divided into three periods) is taken from a detailed account by Gen. Henningsen, Walker's comrade in arms:—

The first period may be computed from the 29th January, 1855, to the 11th of April, 1856, comprising nine months, during which time Walker fought against 4800 men; viz. 1800 serviles, 3000 Costa Ricans. The result left him master of the whole territory of Nicaragua, after a loss to the enemy in round numbers of 1600 killed and wounded, and 200 to his own forces.

The second period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to December 12th of the same year, terminating with the siege of Granada. During this time he had to contend against about 7000 men of the native and allied forces, the result being a loss of 311 killed and wounded on his part, and that of

over 2700 killed and wounded on the part of the enemy. At the end of December the hostile force was reduced to 1600 men, who were being thinned every day by desertion. In fact, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, through English interference, the war might have been considered virtually ended.

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May, 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time Walker had contended against over 6000 of the enemy, with a loss to his force of 300 killed and wounded, and between 2500 and 2800 to that of the allies.

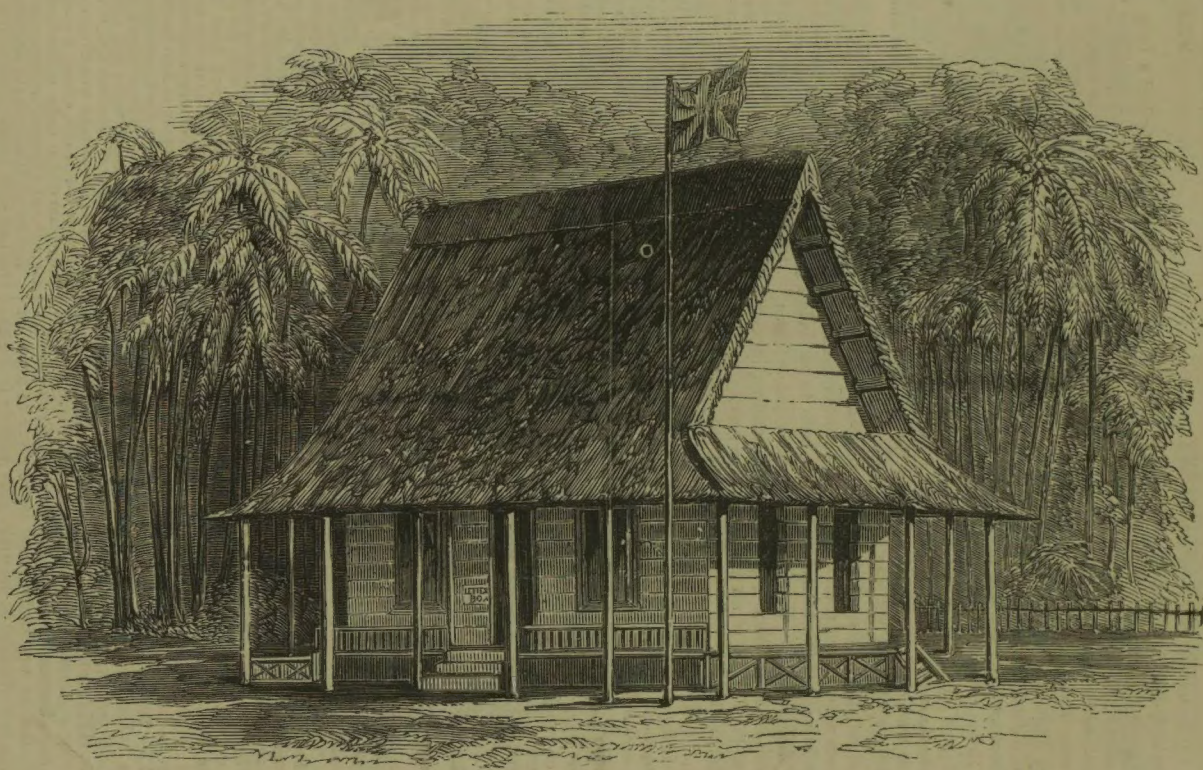
The force of Walker, from the time of his landing in Nicaragua to the 1st of May, 1857—a space of nearly two years—exclusive of Lockridge's force, was 2518. The total force of the allies, exclusive of 1200 Costa Ricans said to have been on the river, was 17,800. Of this number 11,500 men were from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador. The total killed and wounded of Walker's force was about 850. The total of allies killed and wounded, 5860.

This is without counting on either side those who died of disease. The mortality in the enemy's camp was very great. Two Generals died at the siege of Granada; and in April, 1856, of 2403 men who retreated from Rivas with Mora, at least 1000 died of cholera, only 500 entering San José with him.

To this force of 2518—the total force Walker had under arms during two years since his landing in the country—it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because they were, with a score of exceptions, disbanded soldiers; and it must be borne in mind that, if many unwounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered.

It is estimated that, during two years, of 2500 enlisted or holding commissions, about 1000 were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 430 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 in garrison or on steamers on the river. Total, 2465—leaving 53 unaccounted for.

It will be perceived that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which Walker's men fought, or the odds against which they were pitted; and to enable the reader to discern that this has been no holiday work it will suffice to point out that, in proportion to the number engaged, the loss of the Americans in this war in Nicaragua averages more than double the number lost in the battles of Mexico by Taylor or Scott, and that Walker's men were engaged against an average of more than double the disparity of force which the United States' armies had to struggle against in Mexico.



THE BRITISH CONSULATE, AT GREYTOWN.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11, 1857.

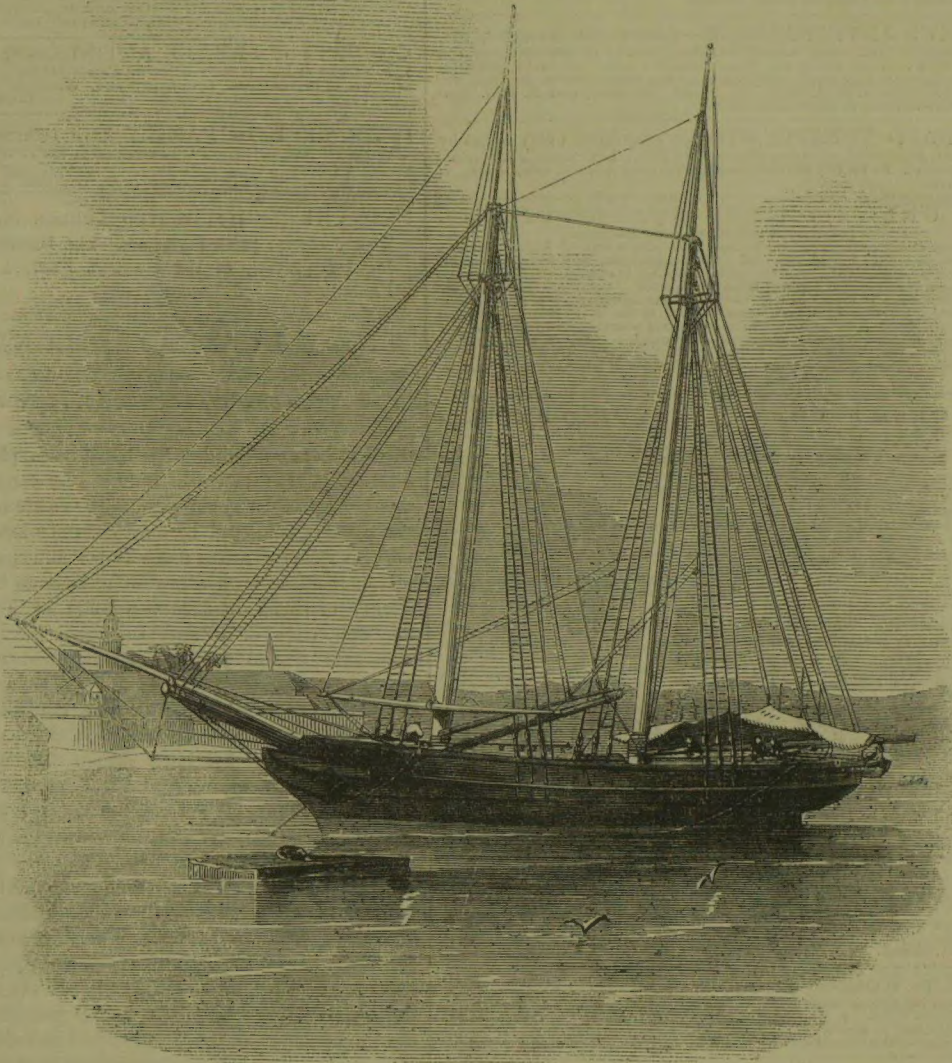
By the last mail, intelligence was forwarded from this place to England of an unusual and startling occurrence off the coast of Cuba—viz., the capture of a slaver, with a large cargo of slaves on board. I send you some photographs, that I took a few days ago, of these ill-treated African youths, who have been so cruelly torn from their native country. I also send a photograph of the little craft that bore them across the great Atlantic: these being illustrative proofs of the fearful reality that the African slave trade still exists in all its unabated horrors.

Owing to the high prices of colonial produce prevailing of late, this vile traffic has taken a fresh start, and is likely to continue to increase unless the most vigorous efforts are at once made for its suppression. The public mind had been somewhat quieted by the statements of gentlemen in high official positions to the effect that this abominable trade had well-nigh ceased, especially in regard to the island of Cuba; but the recent capture of a slaver by a British cruiser dispels at once such an erroneous notion, and discloses to us the melancholy truth that the full machinery of this wicked system is in active operation at this moment; that those heart-rending scenes, so often and so graphically narrated by philanthropic men, of midnight descents upon unsuspecting villagers, of the

slaughter that ensues in the kidnapping struggle, the conflagrations, the pestiferous hardships of the barracoons, and that horror of horrors, the middle passage, terminating in that terrible wind up to all of hopeless bondage of the worst description,—are still being enacted with daring effrontery. The case just brought to light clearly shows, as may be seen in the particulars of the capture, that this is by no means a rare or unusual occurrence; but, on the contrary, that in all probability about two vessels on an average depart weekly from the coast of Africa, with from 500 to 700 slaves on board; and there is ample evidence to warrant the belief that, for this one slaver caught, ninety-nine arrive at the ports, land their wretched freight, pocket the doubloons, and consign their victims to a life of suffering.

It would be well if the British public would ponder these startling and incontrovertible facts; remembering, at the same time, that the above case is but a fair sample of what is going on every day on the coast of Africa, the Atlantic, and the West Indies. Let the reader picture to himself the little schooner here represented, of scarce 140 tons, loading in some quiet African bay; mark her dimensions closely; and then watch her crew busily at work stowing away in that limited hold (57 feet by 15 feet average breadth, and 3 feet high) some five hundred human beings, upwards of forty of whom are females! The sad group of boys in the Engraving tells how they were packed—like so many bales of goods, closely wedged in!

Her anchor is up, the wind seems propitious, and she is off to sea



THE SLAVE-SCHOONER AT PORT ROYAL.

with her five hundred stowed below. Night has now closed around the schooner, as she begins to roll on the mountain waves of the Atlantic—that dread first night, when the poor captives become fully alive to the awfulness of their situation; when sea-sickness seizes them, and multiplies their agonies tenfold. But they must remain in their dark chamber, breathing the hot and suffocating air the whole night long, with their limbs doubled up in the manner shown in the Illustration. Should sleep afford them a short respite from their miseries, all they can do is to fall on their sides, and so remain huddled together in a thick mass, the heads of one row resting on the hips of the next.

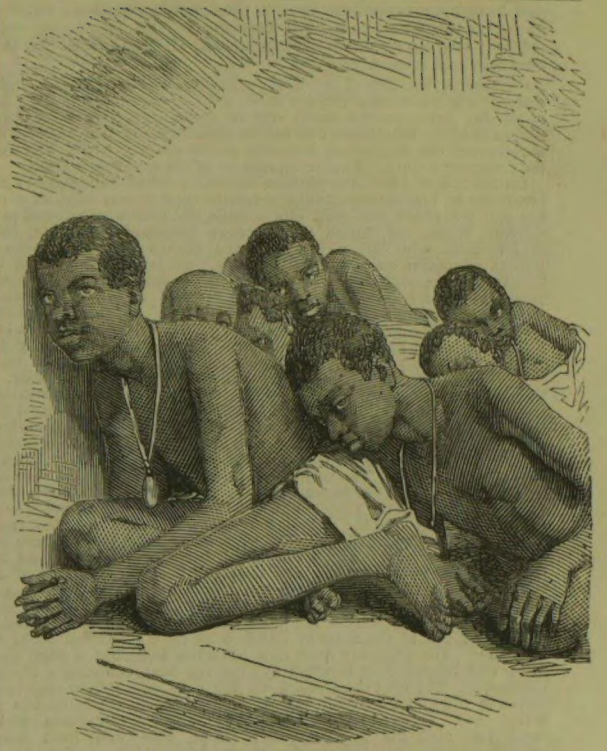
As might be expected, such treatment proves too severe for some of the weaker constitutions; but their agonising groans and piercing cries of anguish and despair are unheeded; many sink, they die—unpitied, uncared for—and in the morning are weeded out to become food for the fishes of the ocean. Daily and nightly, for several weeks, this dreadful mortality is continued, so that by the time the vessel is off the coast of Cuba upwards of 130 victims have been committed to the deep, where they find rest from their merciless oppressors. But

the calculation has been made that, although a certain portion of the cargo may perish in the transportation, as one of the common casualties of business, yet enough remains to realise a handsome return on the investment.

But the diabolical scheme is to be frustrated. The winds are not favourable; and it was decreed that Jamaica and not Cuba should be the home of those bewildered strangers.

The pinnace of the *Arab* was rapidly gaining upon the slaver, and there was every prospect of a speedy capture, which the slave captain perceiving, he prepared to escape with his crew in the boat; but before he left his ill-fated schooner, he lashed the helm of the vessel, while all the sails were set, so as to run her full on to the reefs close by, and thus to accomplish, if possible, the destruction not only of the vessel, but of the whole remaining 370 human beings on board.

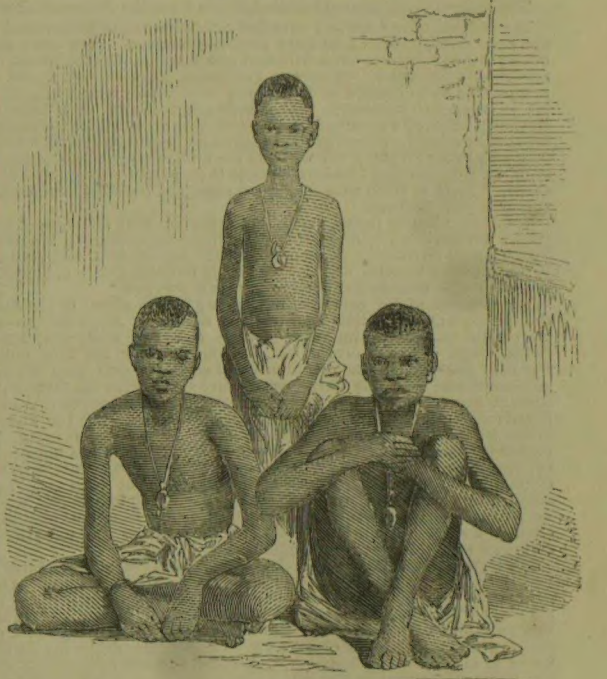
But the schooner was captured and brought to Port Royal, where the captain openly boasted of his numerous slave-trade exploits, having made, it is said, some twenty-seven trips across the Atlantic with slaves, during which period he had been captured three times. He is



SLEEPING POSITION OF SLAVES IN THE PACK.

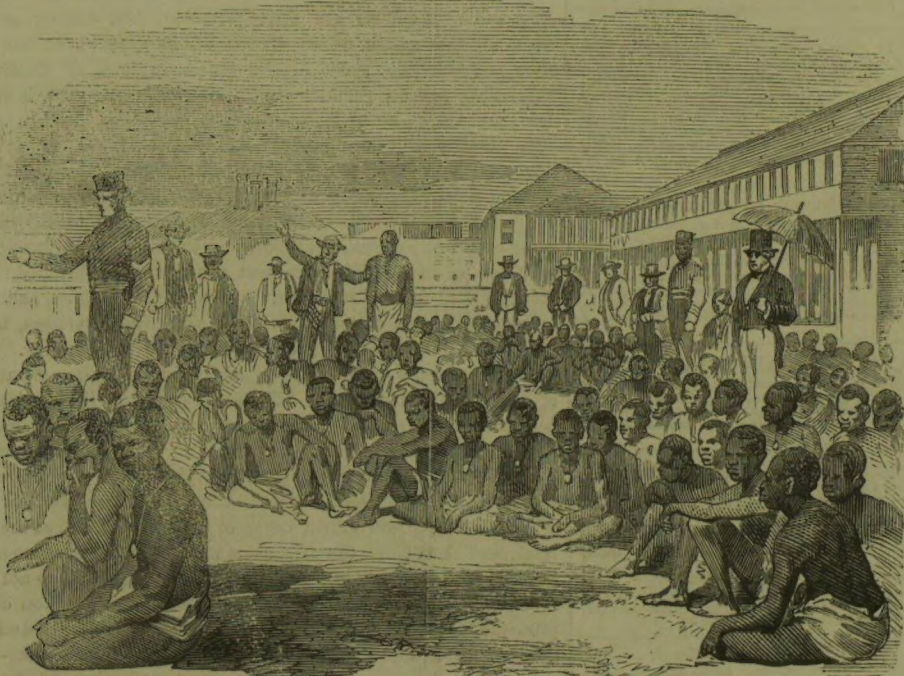
stated to have amassed a considerable amount of gold, and was very impatient to return to Havannah, where another vessel was waiting for him to go on with his vile traffic.

The captured slaves, on their arrival in the harbour of Kingston were landed at Fort Augusta, and every attention paid to their comfort; but several were so completely exhausted during the fearful middle passage that they have since died. Many sympathising persons visited the survivors frequently, that they might be themselves eye-witnesses of a veritable cargo of human slaves (a sight quite new to many here) just landed in all their degradation and misery. One of the first questions that occurs to most people, after they have inspected this human cargo, is—why does not the British Government put a stop to the traffic? This is, indeed, a natural question, considering all the circumstances; and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the British people will press it to a satisfactory solution. It cannot be that we have not the power. Surely the country whose navy commands every ocean and sea is able to put a stop to the piratical depredations of such puny powers as Spain and Brazil. Great



SLAVES AT FORT AUGUSTA.

Britain has the most direct, and what might be styled a legal, claim or right, as everybody knows, to interfere with the African slave trade, in the shape of special treaty with Spain—in the ratification of which, if I mistake not, England paid a large sum of money to Spain as a sort of compensation for its abolition. Why, then, is this right not urged, and are not proper measures adopted at once to ensure full



GROUP OF SLAVES ON THE PARADE, FORT AUGUSTA.



SLAVES PACKED BELOW AND ON DECK.

compliance with the provisions of the said treaty? True, efforts are, and have been, made from time to time in this direction; but they are so notoriously feeble as to be of little avail.

The following details of the capture are abridged from the *Colonial Standard and Jamaica Dispatch* :—

On Sunday, the 12th of April, the pinnace of H.M. brig *Arab*, under the command of Lieutenant Stubbs, R.N., after a search of ten days in and about the keys on the south side of Cuba, succeeded in capturing a schooner of 150 tons, name and nation unknown, together with 370 slaves, survivors of 500, shipped at Kabinda, on the coast of Africa, and destined for disposal in Cuba. The circumstances of the capture are these.

On the 2nd of April, the pinnace left the *Arab* off Trinidad de Cuba, in command of Lieutenant Stubbs, a marine, and fifteen men, on a cruise. On the 4th, about half-past one o'clock, the pinnace anchored in Boca Grande, where she found a Caymanas schooner, the *Star*, Captain McLauchlan, who informed Lieutenant Stubbs that there were three wrecks of slaves on "Man-of-War Key," off Boca Grande, from one of which Captain McLauchlan had obtained a small quantity of copper, about one and a half miles east of Cape Breton; the slaves, the Captain stated, had been on shore for about two months. He also stated that on Cotton Keys he saw a wreck, and the lifeless bodies of about twenty Africans; eight men calling themselves fishermen, but evidently pilots, were on the west point of Cay Grande, some of whom he knew, who informed him that they expected a vessel with Africans to arrive daily. After this information the pinnace cruised in the vicinity of Boca Grande, and returned. Captain McLauchlan then further informed Lieutenant Stubbs that these pilots were on the look out there incessantly; he also stated to him that a brigantine stood close in to the land, and he (the captain) had ordered his men to go in search of the pinnace, should the brigantine prove to be a slave. The brigantine, being certain that she was off the coast of Cuba, stood out to sea again. On the 9th the pinnace weighed anchor, and ran round a point in order to escape the vigilance of the pilots of Cape Grande. On the 12th, at 9.30 a.m., a schooner was observed from the pinnace running down with squaresails set; the pinnace immediately weighed and ran out, and stood across the passage. At 10 a.m. the pinnace got her oars out, and observed the schooner cast off a boat that was being towed astern, and the schooner stood out to sea. The pinnace hoisted her colours and fired several shots across the schooner's bow. At three, the wind being light, oars were again put from the pinnace—a marine, by the name of Baird, kept up a continual firing at the schooner. The schooner was now observed lowering a boat, and the firing was immediately directed against the boat, completely shattering her rudder. The boat then tossed up her oars, and this having been observed by the pinnace, as a token of surrender Lieutenant Stubbs ceased firing, and boarded the boat, and took the captain and his crew, and also his private adult slave, who had been concealed at the bottom of the boat; a spy-glass, and a lot of Colt's revolvers loaded. By this time the schooner, with all sails set, was driving on to the reefs, the captain having lashed the helm up before quitting. The pinnace, on perceiving this, immediately left the boat and proceeded towards the schooner, which the Lieutenant and his men boarded—at that time she was about 150 yards from the reef. He found 370 slaves on board, among whom were 42 females. Previous to the arrival on board the schooner, the slaves were all loosed on deck, and one of them put her helm down, thus preventing her going directly on the reef. The schooner then ran down to Boca Grande, and anchored there. The Africans by this time tore everything to pieces on board, in search of food.

The schooner left Kabinda forty-six days previously with 500 slaves, of whom 120 had died on the passage. The Spanish ensign was found on board the schooner—the slaves had broken open a keg of powder, a case of lucifer-matches, and a tin of turpentine. The schooner was struck in two places, owing, as our informant says, to the excellent firing of the marine, Baird. On Monday, the 13th, observed a schooner running through the outer reef of the keys through the passage, no doubt with the remainder of the men on board. The crew consisted of nine—the rest passengers—having American colours up. There were only two days' provision on board the slave schooner, and the slaves were perishing from starvation. Lieutenant Stubbs then thought of proceeding to Jamaica, and on Thursday, the 16th, arrived at St. Ann's Bay, where the Lieutenant immediately put himself in communication with the authorities.

The following additional particulars are from the *Falmouth Post* :—

The poor captives were in a wretched condition—all of them naked; and the greater part seemed to have been half starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin. On the arrival of the schooner in St. Ann's Bay several gentlemen went on board, and their sympathies were excited at the misery which they witnessed. Messrs. Bravo suggested measures, which were adopted, and, with their usual liberality, ordered a steer to be killed, and soup prepared for the sufferers; other gentlemen furnished ground provisions, bread, &c.; and, while the food was being prepared, the whole of the human cargo was brought upon deck, washed, and had blankets given to them until clothing could be procured. Thirty of them were in a dying state, but the most humane attention was paid to them.

The Hon. Charles Boyes, custos of the parish, sent off without loss of time a despatch to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainting him with all circumstances connected with the capture, and requesting to be informed whether the captives should be handed over to proprietors of estates who were anxious to procure their services.

The captain of the schooner refused to give his name, or the name of the vessel; but stated that he would be a loser of 30,000 dollars—a loss which did not cause him much concern, as he had made other and successful trips. A great deal of information, however, has been obtained from the interpreter, who mentioned that several vessels were left on the African coast; that they were soon to have sailed with full cargoes; that upon an average two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board; that the trade was rapidly increasing; and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from 500 to 700 dollars each. With regard to those that were captured in the schooner, there was but one day's supply of provisions on the day of capture; and so limited was the quantity of food doled out to them during the passage, that when they saw the soup, bread, yams, &c., which were sent on board by the gentlemen of St. Ann's, they made a rush to get at them, and it was found necessary to exercise a rigid discipline, in order that the numbers that were the most enfeebled should be the first supplied.

The slave-schooner has two decks, and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, 18 inches only being allowed for each to turn in; and in a deck room of 30 feet in length 300 human beings were stowed away, and brought up in platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth and flat-bottomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit, to run into a port where there is not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave-trading captains cannot escape cruisers they make their way to a particular point of land on the Cuban coast, run the vessel ashore, and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks; none but flat-bottomed boats can get in; and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanched with human bones.

The commander of the *Arab* is in pursuit of the barque that sailed in company with the schooner, and we hope that we shall soon have accounts of her capture.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. John Earl of Egmont was proved under £16,000 personality.—The will of the Right Hon. Granville George Rackston, of Castletown, Ireland, £70,000, within the province of Canterbury.—Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., of East Sutton Park, £40,000.—Sir George W. Denys, Bart., 3000 personality.—Lady Bolton, £7000. The wills of Edward and Henry Kemble, Esqs., brothers, formerly tea-brokers, Watling-street, have been proved in Doctors' Commons—the one on the 3rd of March, and the other on the 15th of June. The latter only survived his brother three months. Mr. Edward Kemble left personality amounting to £400,000; and, after bequeathing a legacy of £10,000 to his nephew, the Rev. Charles Kemble, £1000 to a late partner; £500 to the Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell; £300 to the missions to Africa and the East, and to five other charitable institutions £100 each, bequeathed the residue of his personality, and a moiety of the real estates, to his brother, Henry Kemble, whom he appointed sole executor. Mr. Henry Kemble made his will a fortnight after his brother's death—bequeathing to his nephew, the said Rev. Charles Kemble, £100,000, and to his late partner, £1000; to his executor, £2000; and to relatives and friends legacies amounting to £14,000. The real estates and residue of personal property he leaves to his widow absolutely. The personality was sworn under £500,000.

WICK HARBOUR.—The *Northern Ensign*, in complaining of the exposed state of the Harbour of Wick, says:—"During the approaching herring-fishery season we shall have from 1120 to 1150 boats engaged in this perilous enterprise. They will be collected from various districts. Each lawful night 6000 men will leave the shores of Wick on board of these boats, which, with the materials, may be estimated at £120,000. Spending the night at sea, rowing, and casting and hauling their nets, at distances varying from three to thirty miles, they return in the morning to their respective stations; and when the tide is out it is no uncommon thing to see 500 boats lying at anchor within an area of 240 acres, with their precious freights, all at the mercy of the elements, having not even a narrow sheltered creek to which fifty of them could fly in the event of a storm at low water, or even a couple of hours thereafter."

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.—A few days ago, as a man was digging stones in a field at Olney, he discovered the remains of a human skeleton. The teeth were perfectly sound, but the other portions of the body could be scarcely recognised. The remains were discovered in a kind of trench, which might be traced several yards, cut through the solid rock and then refilled with earth and stones. In a stone-pit not far from this spot other human bones were lately found, and near them was a small broken jar of ancient pottery, discoloured as if by fire. It is surmised that the remains are those of persons engaged in the civil wars, who died while on march or in the encampments, the existence of which in this part of Buckinghamshire is established by old records.—*Bucks Herald*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 21.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.
TUESDAY, 23.—Liebnitz born, 1646. Akenside died, 1770.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Hampden died, 1643.
THURSDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.
FRIDAY, 26.—London Docks commenced, 1802.
SATURDAY, 27.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 50	1 20	1 45	2 10	2 35	3 00	3 25

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 22, and during the Week, THE HUSBAND OF AN HOUR—MY SON DIANA—AND ATALANTA.—Mr. Buckstone's Annual Benefit on Wednesday, July 8.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Five Nights of KING RICHARD II.—On MONDAY (for the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen), Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by MUSIC HATH CHAIRMEN. Saturday—the Theatre will be closed in consequence of a night rehearsal.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the Public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 22nd.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Re-engagement of those popular American Comedians, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—On MONDAY and during the Week, in the popular Drama, IRELAND AS IT IS, OUR GAL, and BARNEY the BALLOON; Barney the Baron, Mr. Barney Williams.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Last Week of the Engagement of the Opera Company.—On MONDAY, JUNE 22nd, and during the Week, Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, with Equestrian Illustrations. Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Somers, Miss E. Thirlwall, Mr. A. Graham, Mr. B. Bowler, Mr. F. Kirby, Mr. Borsani. Conductor, Herr M. Lutz. Concluding with incomparable SCENES in the ARENA.

STANDARD THEATRE.—London astonished every night by Professor ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North; whose immense success surpasses all precedent. He not only fills the Theatre but the street outside it, every evening at half-past seven.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.

Sole Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING. This gigantic establishment, fitted out in New York with a stud of Eighty American Horses, landed in Liverpool April 18th, 1857. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres for their talent, regardless of expense, in order to present an entertainment to the public of England hitherto unequalled. Among the most prominent features of their entry in the towns they visit will be the Apollonicon or Musical Carrot, drawn by Forty cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. F. Paul—a feat never before attempted by any other person. The Company will visit the following counties, entering the towns in grand procession, and give two performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven:—Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE.

LIVERPOOL.—Enthusiastic Reception of the Star Company of Equestrians.—On MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22 (and every Evening during the Week)—The First Appearance of Mr. J. M. Hengler since his return from the United States, after fulfilling successful engagements at the principal theatres, and who on all occasions has been pronounced by the British and foreign press as the Prince of Tightrope Artists. The Performances will also be supported by the first Male and Female Artists in the profession.—Mr. Arthur Nelson, the celebrated Clown, and originator of the Kick Harmonium; the popular Clowns of the Cirque, Messrs. Frowde, Chatter, Jackson, Bibb, and Edwards; and, with the magnificent Stud of Sixty Horses and Ponies, smother an Entertainment which could only be witnessed at this unrivalled Establishment. The last Grand Mid-day Performance will take place to-day (Saturday), commencing at Half-past Two, when W. F. Wallcut, the Queen's Jester, and the wonderful Delavante Family, will appear; and also this Evening, it being their Last Appearance.—Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS THIS MORNING.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, this Morning at Three, and every Evening (except Saturday), at 8. Admission, 2s., 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS. First Night of a New Illustration, "Love is Blind," written and composed by VAL MORRIS, Esq., EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock; Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock; at Regent Gallery, Quadrant.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and stalls, 3s., at the Gallery; and at Cadby's Music and Piano-forte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will recommence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE. Wilton-road, Ipswich.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OILS OF ODDITIES, with the New Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS, consisting of Songs, Characters, and Costumes of many Lands. The whole of the Music by J. F. Duggan. LECTURE HALL, DERBY, JUNE 22nd, and five following Evenings.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd, WILLIS'S ROOMS, at Half-past Three, Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Quintet, E flat, Beethoven; Duo in D (Piano and Violoncello), Rubinstein; Solo, Piano-forte. Artists: Saltonstall, Goffin, Henry and Richard Blagrove, and Platt-Finlay, M. Lutenstein, his last performance in England this season. Tickets to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Olivier, Bond-street. J. ELLA, Director.

MADAME BASSANO and HERR WILHELM KUHE have the honour to announce that their Grand ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1857. To commence at Two o'clock precisely. Assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Messieurs Clara Novello, Bessano, Messtet, and Hertha de Westerland; Messrs. Reichardt, Jules Lefort, F. Lablache, Frank Boussa, Sims Reeves, Deichmann, Platti, Engel, and Kuhe. Conductors, MM. Benedetti and Francesco Berger. Non-numbered seats, 15s. each; Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of Madame Bassano, 70, Regent-street, Oxford-street; of Herr Kuhe, 12, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square; and of all the principal Music-sellers.

HERR JANSKA has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY next, JUNE 22, assisted by Messrs. Rudersdorf, Dmms. De Bernardi, Herr von der Osten, Herr Ernst, Sig. Patti, Herr Fauer, Meiss, Schreier, Mons. Bilet, Sig. Regondi, Mr. Mellou, Mr. Carrozzini, Mr. Lazarus, Herr Kuhe, Herr Engel, Sig. Handegger.—Reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; to be had at the principal Music-sellers; and of Herr Janska, 10, Mornington-crescent.

BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. Piccolomini, opera, Orléans; Alceste; Gagliardi, Renart; Charles Brabant, Benvenuto, Corsi, Colletti, &c.; &c. Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Lindsay Soper, Benedetti, Bazzoli, Platti, Pozze, and Botterini will all perform. A selection from Gluck's "Orfeo"—the part of Orfeo by Mlle. Albini. The Grand Finale to "Don Giovanni," with all its scenic effects; and Mlle. Piccolomini in Ballo's popular ballad, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls." The trio, "Le tre cose in un'incanto," from "Il matrimonio segreto," by Mlle. Piccolomini, Signora, and Ortolani. Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 guineas; Stalls, 21s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5d.; to be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

MR. HENRY FORBES has the honour to announce that the first Performance of his new Oratorio, RUTH, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Mlle. Clara Novello, Miss Dolly, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Wells. The chorus, under the direction of Mr. Smythson, will comprise fifty voices, selected from the Royal Italian Opera. The band will be numerous and complete in every department, comprising the most eminent performers of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Henry Forbes. Reserved seats, 11s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d. to be had at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mr. Henry Forbes, 3, Upper Pelgrave-place, Piccadilly.

EXETER HALL.—TOMIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—A JUVENILE CHORAL MEETING will be held at Exeter Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24th, 1857, to commence at Half-past Six o'clock. The Choir will be taken by the Rev. W. M. Whittemore, Incumbent of St. James's, Aisgate. The Choir will consist of 1000 Children, taught on the method, entirely without the assistance of any Instrumental Accompaniment. Tickets for the body of the Hall, 1s.; Western Gallery, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; or Family Tickets for Three, at 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.; and Books of Words, 2d. each, may be had of Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 18, Chancery-lane; and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Ever and Co., 339, Oxford-street; Fontum, 78, Strand; Parnsey, 7, Finsbury-pavement; Tolken, 27, King William-street, City; Mead and Powell 101, Whitechapel, High-street; Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Last Concert of the Season, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah.—Grand Performance of Vocal and Instrumental Music, without Orchestral accompaniment. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24th, at Eight o'clock. Program.—"The Marriage of Figaro,"—Sings, Mlle. Mar de Villar, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Violin, Mr. Blagrove; Bassoon, M. Hattner; Flauto-forte, Mr. George Russell; Organ, Mr. Hopkins.—Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s.

CANTERBURY HALL, WESTMINSTER-ROAD. Open every Evening.—The best Vocal entertainment in London. Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged talent are retained for the performance of selections from all the popular Operas, Chæzues, Madrigals, Glee, Duets, and solos, commencing at 7 o'clock. Suppers 8s., until 12.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th June, from Ten till Four, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, 25th and 27th June, from Seven till Ten o'clock. Admission free. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM is SITUATE near to OLD BROMPTON CHURCH.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—This Museum, containing Pictures, Sculpture, Architecture, Building Materials, Ornamental Art, Educational Collections, Patented Inventions, and Products of the Animal Kingdom, will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on Wednesday, the 24th of June, and continue open daily from Ten till Four. For the instruction and recreation of persons working in the daytime, the Museum will be lighted up every Monday and Thursday evening, from Seven till Ten. On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, Admission free. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, being Students' days, 6d. each person. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of M. LAROCHE'S ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPHS, 65, Oxford-street (eight doors east of the Princess' Theatre). His GALLERY of CELEBRITIES, finished by the above newly-discovered process is now OPEN to Public View Daily, from 10 till 5. Admission free.

MADLE ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

THE GROTTTO, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of £40,000, may be VIEWED EACH DAY, from the 20th to the 30th June (both days inclusive), by Tickets only, 1s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Harring and Son, Upholsterers to the City of London, 109, Fleet-street; of Mr. Kempson, Library, Chertsey; and of Mr. Bolton, at Oatlands House. The proceeds will be added to the funds for the erection of a Chapel in Oatlands Park. Trains from Waterloo Station at half-past nine; half-past twelve; quarter past two, &c.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—THE EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 315d, Oxford-street, fifteen doors west of Regent-circus. Open from 10 till 7. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. L. CARON, Honorary Secretary.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY have returned to Town for the season. Communications to be addressed to Mr. S. WOOD, 23, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

NEXT week the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will consist of TWO SHEETS; price Fivepence. The Illustrations will include a large Engraving of the HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has lately taken place in the metropolis on the subject of the equalisation of Poor-rates. In the East-end parishes, inhabited by the poor, the rates are high. In the West-end parishes, inhabited by the rich, the rates are low. In some parishes the rates are as much as ten shillings in the pound on the rental; in other parishes they are as little as fivepence. The difference of rating between two sides of a street, or between the two ends of a street—if those points happen, as they sometimes do, to be in different parishes—often amounts to fifty, sixty, or seventy per cent. Hence a cry for relief from the populous districts of the far East, inhabited by labouring men, small shopkeepers, retail traders, and clerks with meagre salaries and large families, has lately arisen. The cry has been received with much sympathy, but with a still greater amount of opposition. On Tuesday night the subject, having gone through the ordeal of agitation in the parishes and in the newspapers, was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Ayrton, the new member for the Tower Hamlets, who, in an able speech full of curious statistics, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the inequality, and whether any measures could be adopted to render the rates more just and equal. The motion was opposed, on the part of Government, by Mr. Bouvier, the President of the Poor-law Board, upon four several grounds of alleged inexpediency. The first was, that four hundred members of the House were already serving upon Election and other Committees; and that, consequently, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to organise another Committee competent to deal with a subject of such importance. The second was, that even if such a Committee could be formed, there was no reasonable prospect that it would be able to conclude its labours during the present Session. The third was, that the equalisation of Poor-rates was wrong in principle, and subversive of the old English privilege of local self-government. The fourth and last was, that if the House consented to equalise the Poor-rates in London a demand would be made for a National Poor-rate, or the equalisation of the rate, in every part of the country. We scarcely think the two first of these objections to be of much worth. Had there been a will on the part of the Government to inquire into the matter it would have been easy to find the way; and a Committee might have been organised which could have collected a great mass of valuable evidence in the six remaining weeks of the Session. The other objections are more plausible; and, coming as they do from the mouth of an official whose department has been charged with too great a love for the system of Centralisation, they have a peculiar grace and novelty. But it strikes us that there is a fallacy in the argument, and a great, and possibly a wilful, confusion of terms in the use of such phrases and words as "Local self-government" and "Centralisation." If the metropolis were decreed to be one parish for the purpose of the relief of the poor, and allowed to levy its own rates and elect its own guardians and overseers, the principle and privilege of local self-government would not be invaded. As distinguished from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and from every other urban or rural parish, or congeries of parishes, in the kingdom, London would preserve intact its local rights. The question is simply one of degree, and there may be a fanaticism of Localism as well as of Centralisation. If localism be good in all circumstances, and the smaller the locality the greater its right to govern itself, the immense parishes of St. Pancras and St. Marylebone might be called monsters of centralisation, and be split up by the friends of local self-government into half a dozen or a dozen parishes at the very least, leaving each of the fragments much larger than some of the parishes in the ancient city of London. Many of these do not contain above fifty or a hundred houses. Such an extension of the principle of local self-government would be absurd; and the question arises, and is involved in this discussion of the Poor-rates as affecting the poorest and most populous districts of the metropolis, whether the existing self-government of its multitudinous

parishes is not, practically, an abuse of a good principle; a mistake as well as an injustice. We pass no present opinion on the subject. What is needed is inquiry; and we think the Government is not only wrong in having refused such inquiry, but unfortunate in the excuses—we cannot call them reasons—which, through the mouth of Mr. Bouverie, it has put forward in justification of its unwillingness to stir in the matter. London is a peculiar place, and arguments that apply to other parts of the country lose all their force when applied to such a vast assemblage of villages, towns, and cities as form its enormous bulk, and to such a multitude of human beings—all linked to each other in the capacities of employers and employed, buyers and sellers, masters and servants—as are comprised within its area. The inquiry could have done no harm, and might have done much good. It will remain with Mr. Ayrton and the other gentlemen who have taken charge of the question, and have pledged themselves to support it, to take care at the commencement of next Session that neither Mr. Bouverie, or whoever else may be President of the Poor-law Board at that time, nor any other official who may be charged to speak in the name of the Government, shall have the two first of the excuses put forward on this occasion. It will be time enough to consider the last two, and the principle involved, when the inquiry has come to an end, and the Committee has made its report on the whole subject, and submitted the evidence to the wisdom of Parliament.

ALTHOUGH a superabundance of sentimentality is circulated in favour of unmistakably criminal persons, there is, nevertheless, a sound discriminating spirit abroad, which, if duly encouraged, will tend more to solve the difficulty as to the treatment of criminals than all the congressional discussions that have yet taken place. We have no wish to diminish the credit due to those who endeavour to restore to honesty the unhappy persons who have fallen; or to make virtuous, respectable, and useful those who, to all appearance, were born and cradled and trained in crime. What we desire to further is the successful working of a practicable scheme. Some lengthened and learned discussions in favour of the plan suggested by Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, have lately taken place at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor; and other meetings, presided over by the veteran Lord Brougham, in which Mr. M. D. Hill, Colonel Jebb, and others took part, have tended still further to attract attention to the subject. But while these distinguished persons were meeting, discussing, and resolving that "something" ought to be done, it appears that one Andrew Walker, once a City missionary, and now a florist and gardener, has not been contented with talking, but has been doing "something," and proving, by the test of experience, that not only are the apparently incorrigible capable of improvement, but that they may, with kindly attention and healthy labour, be permanently reclaimed.

To the nursery of Andrew Walker we desire to draw the attention of our readers. It is situated in the Bedford-road, Clapham-rise, and the labourers are all persons who have been convicted of crime. His experience as a City missionary led him to the conclusion that labour was the best reformer. Trained as a gardener, he conceived the idea of opening a nursery-garden, and inviting youths and children who seemed predestined to be the outcasts of society to become his labourers. His plan, so far as his means permitted him, has proved eminently successful. Out of the small number on which he has experimented, if we may use the term, six have been restored to their parents, ten have obtained situations, three have entered the Army, two the Navy, one has emigrated, and only one has shown signs of relapsing into his former evil courses.

Of all labour there is none that appears more likely to touch the feelings of the criminal than that of attending plants and flowers. The budding, blooming, and ripening of the fruit are not unfrequently accompanied by the awakening of conscience; and honest Andrew has often had occasion to rejoice in observing the feeble virtue become strong, and the skulking outcast lift up his head and assume the attitude of sturdy manhood, after a course of gardening, and of the moral and religious training with which he allied it. From Andrew Walker's own story, and from other details with which we have been furnished, we find that the pecuniary responsibility under which he labours impedes to some extent the success and the usefulness of the project. It has, therefore, been suggested that philanthropists who have the heart and the means should subscribe a certain sum and raise the fund that may be deemed necessary to give the experiment a fairer trial than it has yet received. Those who take an interest in this subject can visit his modest institution and judge for themselves whether it is capable of expansion, and whether he has begun a good work which only needs proper management to grow into one still better. We shall be happy if this public notice of his efforts shall prove the means of extending the sphere of his benevolent operations, and of inducing others to imitate his example.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURED IN RUSSIA.—A dinner was given on the 23rd ultimo, at Riga, by Mr. Richard Levinge Swift, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, to the Russian authorities and principal English residents, in honour of the Queen's birthday. Prince Saworoff, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Governor-General of the provinces, accepted the Consul's invitation. The dinner passed off with great good feeling on all sides. The Prince, in most gracious terms, proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to by Mr. Richard Levinge Swift, who, in return, proposed the Emperor of Russia—the respective national anthems following each toast. A most agreeable evening was spent, and the party did not separate until a late hour.—A memorial has been recently forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon from several influential British residents at Riga, gratefully acknowledging his Lordship's kindness in appointing Mr. Richard Levinge Swift as Consul at that place, and praying his Lordship to maintain an appointment which has "met with general approval," which will "greatly contribute to smooth down in these parts the hostile feelings against the English, engendered by the late war," and conduce most materially to the general "advancement of British interests" in that part of the world.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The arrangements for the educational conference, over which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is to preside, have been completed, and a large number of distinguished persons from all parts of the country have intimated their intention of being present. His Royal Highness will take the chair at the opening meeting, which is to be held on Monday next, at three o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, Earl Granville, President of the council, acting as vice-president. On the following day the various sections will meet at the Thatched House Tavern, when various papers in connection with education will be read, and other matters discussed. His Royal Highness will preside at a final meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, June 24, at Willis's Rooms, when the reports from the various sections will be made.

On Tuesday the officers who have served in, and who now belong to, the 7th Hussars held their 36th annual festival in commemoration of the services of that gallant corps at Waterloo, at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street—Lieutenant-General Robbins in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Princess Royal Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the proofs of continued maladministration of justice in the Bengal Presidency, and entered into many details on the subject of Indian government; to which the Duke of ARGYLL replied. Further remarks having been offered on the question by Lord MONTAGUE and other Peers, the subject dropped. The Earl of DERBY gave notice that, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of Ministers' Money, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE OATHS BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill, Mr. DEASY moved an amendment, substituting in the oath the words "temporal and civil" for "ecclesiastical and spiritual." This change, as the hon. member explained, was preliminary to the further amendment, that the formula should be prescribed to members of every religious persuasion, the present oath appointed for Roman Catholics being superseded. Lord PALMERSTON deprecated the introduction into the bill before the House of collateral questions, certain to provoke religious discussions, and likely to imperil the success of the whole measure. He abstained from expressing any opinion whether the Roman Catholic oath ought to be maintained, opposing the amendment simply on the ground that the proposition it embodied was inopportune. After some observations by Mr. Drummond, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. B. Hope, Mr. G. Moore, and Mr. Napier, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 373 to 83.

Mr. ROEBUCK then, without further remark, moved an amendment to insert the words "by law" after the word "spiritual;" his object being clearly to indicate that the absence of any extraneous ecclesiastical authority was merely a legal and not an actual fact. The Committee divided immediately:—For the amendment, 68; against, 243.

Sir F. THESIGER brought forward the amendment of which he had given notice, introducing into the oath a clause comprising the affirmation "on the true faith of a Christian." Mr. B. Stanhope, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Evans, and Mr. S. Warren joined in the discussion. Sir J. PAKINGTON confessed, with some pain, that he could no longer defend the exclusion of Jews from Parliament. Fuller examination of the question had forced him to recognise their claim to equal constitutional rights with the rest of their fellow-subjects. He could not altogether approve the mode in which the Government had introduced the question, and wished that Christian members of the Legislature had still been allowed to acknowledge their Christianity, but, nevertheless, expressed his readiness to vote for the bill.

Mr. NAPIER reiterated and enforced the arguments on the other side. Mr. HORSMAN observed that the amendment had been proposed and advocated by lawyers, who viewed the question merely in its theological aspect. No one had dared to vindicate the exclusion of the Jews on legal, political, or constitutional grounds.

Mr. WHITESIDE repeated the assertion that Christianity was intertwined with all the institutions of the country from the earliest times, and enlarged upon the destructive consequences that would follow the attempt to sever the connection.

Lord J. RUSSELL argued that the words which prevented Jews from sitting in Parliament were introduced without any such intention, and their exclusive effect was accidental. He controverted the assertion that by conceding just rights to members of the Jewish persuasion the Christian character of the State or of the Legislature would be destroyed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in supporting the amendment, expressed his dislike of apostasy.

Lord PALMERSTON, after paying a tribute to the courageous honesty of Sir J. Pakington, observed that opponents of Jewish emancipation, by accepting a new form of oath, had surrendered the argument founded on precedent, and, if they still wished to exclude the Jews, could only do so by creating a new disability. This, he contended, was contrary to the principle of civil and religious liberty, and inapplicable to an assembly whose functions were essentially political. As the Dissenters and Catholics had successively been admitted to a full participation in constitutional rights, the Legislature were bound in consistency to abolish the odious exclusion which still existed in the case of the Jews.

On a division there appeared:—For the amendment, 201; against, 341. Some opposition was made to proceeding with the bill, and the Committee divided on a motion for reporting progress by Lord R. CECIL:—Ayes, 142; noes, 272.

The bill, after some further conversation, was passed through Committee. The orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The misgovernment of India was again made the subject of discussion, by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, whose remarks on the subject elicited rejoinders from the Duke of Argyll and Lord Ellenborough.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The second reading of the Reformatory Institutions Bill was moved by the Earl of CARNARVON.

Lord BROUGHAM criticised the provisions of the measure, and observed that a bill of very similar design had been introduced elsewhere by the Home Secretary. He suggested that the further consideration of the measure should be postponed until both bills could be discussed together.

After some conversation this suggestion was adopted, and the debate adjourned accordingly.

The second reading of the Bathing Bill was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

On resuming at six o'clock, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the usual paper-duty would be charged upon fabrics made from animal fibres, if fit for being written on, and even although unadapted for taking printed impressions.

THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

Mr. FAGAN moved for a Select Committee to investigate the present state of the Irish workhouse system, together with the laws relating to medical charities and the relief of the sick poor in the sister kingdom.

Mr. H. HERBERT, the new Secretary for Ireland, submitted that ample information on the question was already provided. He warned the House against the risk attending experimental tamperings with the Poor-law system in Ireland, which, he was persuaded, worked regularly and well. The motion was withdrawn by consent, without further discussion.

POOR-RATES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a Committee "to inquire into the causes of the inequality of the poor-rates in the metropolitan districts, and whether any measures should be adopted to render the rates more equal." The hon. member gave many instances of this inequality, commenting upon the injustice which was inflicted by imposing the heaviest impost upon the poorest parishes, while districts inhabited chiefly by the wealthy classes escaped at much easier rates.

The motion was seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND, who recommended the subject to the attention of Government on the ground that a large proportion of the industrial inhabitants who became chargeable to the eastern metropolitan parishes had been attracted thither by the employment offered in the execution of Government contracts.

Mr. BOUVIERIE doubted whether the House could afford to appoint another Select Committee. Between private bill committees, select committees, and election committees, the time of at least 400 members was already monopolised, and during the brief residue of the Session there would be no possibility of undertaking any satisfactory investigation of the subject proposed by the motion. On the abstract question Mr. Bouverie remarked that the only cure for the anomalies complained of must be accomplished by the establishment of a uniform metropolitan rate—a measure which would, he was convinced, lead to many evils and excite much local dissatisfaction.

After some remarks by Mr. Butler, Mr. Locke, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Malins.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER argued that every necessary fact was presented in existing returns. A Committee would have nothing to investigate which was not known already. On the abstract question he declared that if the principle of equalisation were once accepted it was impossible to stop short of a national rate. He, for one, was not prepared to adopt that conclusion.

The motion was supported by Mr. BARROW and Mr. SCHNEIDER, as also by

Lord R. GROSVENOR, who repudiated the idea of a national rate, but believed that the condition of London was exceptional as regarded the law of settlement, the rating of docks and large mercantile establishments, and other matters, which formed proper subjects for inquiry by a Select Committee.

Mr. AYRTON briefly replied, and the House divided:—For the motion, 81; against, 123.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of the Industrial Schools Bill, and others for the repeal of the Paper-duty.

The Scotch Registration of Long Leases Bill passed through Committee, with amendments.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A lengthened discussion took place in Committee on Mr. Adderley's Industrial Schools Bill, to which several objections were taken—first, as to the juvenile offences for which children should be taken from the

streets and sent to those schools; next, as to the security which parents were to give in taking their children from the schools; then as to the period during which the children should be kept there. Mr. Adderley met one difficulty after another, postponing some clauses and modifying others. Little progress was made, though the House remained in Committee till the usual time for adjourning contested measures, when the House resumed.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that, although originally introduced into the other House by an independent member, her Majesty's Government had felt it right to adopt it, because, as it had been Session after Session before Parliament without success, they thought it exceedingly desirable to put an end to the agitation to which it constantly gave rise. With the support of the Government it had now passed the Lower House by a large majority. The object of the bill was to abolish a tax levied by an old law upon twelve towns in Ireland for the support of Protestant ministers; and in those towns it was the source of continual discord and bad feeling, while, generally speaking, it was found impossible to collect the tax. As a means, therefore, of putting an end to the last cause of religious agitation left in Ireland, as well as of avoiding collision with the other House, he hoped their Lordships would give their assent to the measure.

The Earl of DERBY denounced the bill as being one of the grossest invasions of the rights of property for which the sanction of the Legislature had ever been asked. The tax levied upon the Irish towns was a legal tax, and was a tax upon property like tithes, and, like tithes, ought to be maintained in its integrity. But instead of doing this it was now proposed to abolish the tax, and to make the payments to which it had formerly been applied out of the Ecclesiastical Commission fund, the property of the Irish Church. It was said that it gave rise to an agitation; but Lord Grey had been able to resist a similar demand made by Mr. O'Connell, with a thousand times more power at his back than the Irish party possessed now, and there was no necessity for yielding to the present cry if her Majesty's Government were not inclined to do so. He called upon the House to resist so dangerous a proposal, and in conclusion moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of HARROWBY replied on behalf of the Government.

The Bishop of KILMORE opposed the measure, as did also Lord DUNGANNON, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Earl of Donoughmore.

The Earl of CORK and Lord TALBOT supported the bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH would not oppose the second reading of the bill. He thought, however, that under the management of the commissioners great extravagance prevailed in the administration of the Irish Church temporalities, so as to make it almost impossible to meet the demands which the abolition of ministers' money would bring upon them. He should, therefore, when in Committee, propose to transfer the fund to the management of the Irish Board of Works, by which means greater economy would be secured, and a surplus provided to meet the new demands.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE urged the necessity of passing the measure, which must inevitably be yielded sooner or later. As a measure for sweeping away the last elements of religious discord in Ireland he gave his support to the bill, although he did not do so without some reluctance.

Lord CAMPBELL also supported the bill; and after a few words from Earl Granville in reply, and Lord Derby in explanation, the House divided:—For the second reading: Contents, 101; non-contents, 96: majority in favour of the second reading, 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was granted for Banffshire, in the room of the Earl of Fife, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. HARDCASTLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of public charities.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In answer to a question by Viscount GODERICH, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the event of the bill passing into law he would consent to the appointment of a Committee next Session to consider the whole state of the law.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

On the bringing up the report on Supply, General FEE called the attention of the House to portions of the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee and the Chelsea Commission, showing the necessity of defining the responsibility and duties of the various departments. The gallant General contended that the army towards the close of the war was so overwhelmed with articles that if a march had been ordered three-fourths of the same must have been left behind. It was a great evil that one department should be dependent upon another for the execution of duties for which it was responsible, and this was especially shown in the case of the Quartermaster-General's department. The gallant officer read lengthened extracts from the evidence of Sir Richard Airey and others, taken before the Sebastopol and Chelsea Committees, showing that there was a want of organisation, and that a change in the general system, which related to the wants of the army, was indispensable.

Mr. E. ELLICE and Sir J. PAKINGTON, who had been members of the Sebastopol Committee, bore testimony to the entire confusion which prevailed in all the departments at the beginning of the last war.

Sir W. CODRINGTON thought that all appointments should be left to the Commander-in-Chief, and that he should be held to that responsibility.

Lord PALMERSTON said many of the defects which existed at the beginning of the last war were remedied before its conclusion, and arose principally from the fact that the Secretary for War had at that time a new department to create. But since that time the two departments had been combined, by which means a simplification of administration had been arrived at, which tended very much to the efficiency of the service. The Secretary of State was responsible for everything political and every thing financial; and the Commander-in-Chief for everything connected with discipline and promotion. When the latter officer wished to introduce any improvement he communicated with the former, and nothing could be more harmonious than the working of the system between the two. Lord Panmure had also established a separate store-keeping department, which alone would prevent the recurrence of many of the evils complained of in the Crimea, and was president of a council appointed to frame a plan for the education of officers from which further beneficial results might be anticipated. There was every desire on the part of the Government to give all necessary information on the subject, but at the same time it was rather inconvenient to discuss matters connected with the discipline of the army in that House.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Stafford, Colonel Gilpin, Lord Naas, Sir De L. Evans, and others took part, the subject dropped.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY (SCOTLAND).

Sir D. NORREYS moved that the survey of Scotland, on the scale of twenty-five inches to the mile, be discontinued, and that it should be carried on as it had been in Ireland, in the northern portion of England, and in a large portion of Scotland on a scale of six inches to one mile; and that a map of Scotland, on a scale of one inch to the mile, be also reduced from the six-inch map for engraving and publication. He contended that the larger scale was rather suited to the requirements of private landowners than to those of a national survey, and would entail a heavy expense upon the country without bringing any corresponding advantages. That expense would be about £4,000,000 or £5,000,000, being at least double the amount which the smaller and equally efficient scale would cost.

As the forms of the House would not permit the amendment to be put in the shape proposed, Sir D. NORREYS moved that the vote be reduced from £151,744 to £115,744.

A prolonged discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON reminded the House of the vast amount of money that had been thrown away in the attempt to effect a survey on a small scale for England. He urged the importance of non-interference in the present scale of the survey of Scotland, which had given general satisfaction throughout the country; the only saving that could be effected by the proposed change being about £50,000 or £100,000 at the most.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—For Sir D. Norreys' amendment, 173; against it, 162: majority against the Government, 10.

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering.

The SPEAKER having put the question that the sum of £115,744 be granted for the survey in Scotland,

Mr. BLACKBURN moved as an amendment that the vote be further reduced to £91,000.

Another division took place, when the numbers were:—For Mr. Blackburn's amendment, 22; against, 290: majority against the amendment, 268. The vote was then agreed to.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Robert Robinson Tripp was charged with the wilful murder of James Scott, at Pentonville, on the 7th of April last. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

On Tuesday evening a terrific thunderstorm swept over Shrewsbury. The electric fluid struck the spire of the cemetery chapel, bending the vane and taking the gilding off, then, passing the solid stonework, glanced down to the first turret-window, where it entered the stonework, splitting it down to the tower, a distance of about seventy feet.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Mr. Pellatt's case in reference to this bank has been considered by the law officers of the Crown; and, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, it has been determined not to make any charge against that gentleman. Mr. Humphrey Brown was removed to the Queen's Bench Prison on Saturday last, in default of having perfected bail for £8000, the amount ordered to be given by him.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

THE original edition of "Cakes and Ale," a series of stories and essays, was dedicated by Douglas Jerrold to Thomas Hood. In Jerrold's collected works the dedication is repeated, with this addition:—

This humble offering is herewith renewed, with the expression of a regret that it was necessary for Thomas Hood still to do one thing ere the wide circle and the profound depth of his genius were to the full acknowledged: that one thing was—to die.

The universal sentiment that has burst forth upon the death of Douglas Jerrold himself is something like an approach to the full acknowledgment of his genius. That sentiment is the first expression of the recognition of the value of what is "lack'd and lost." But, when some years have passed away, as had passed when this tribute to Thomas Hood was renewed, then will the genius of Douglas Jerrold be acknowledged in its "profound depth" as in its manifest brilliancy, and the "wide circle" of his wisdom and his knowledge be as well perceived as the exuberance of his fancy and the smartness of his satire.

In the writings of Jerrold, of which the more important of a continuous character have been republished uniformly, as revised by himself,* the world will find few traces of an autobiographical nature. As in most writers of original genius, the universal largely predominated over the personal. Those who were in habits of confidence and intimacy with him may probably trace some scenes and characters suggested by his own experience; but in his writings we scarcely ever see his individuality. In the republication of his works the prefatory notices are extremely slight. One single paragraph of introduction to the present volume points to their author's early career:—

The completion of the first volume of a collected edition of his writings—scattered over the space of years—is an opportunity tempting to the vanity of a writer to indulge in a retrospect of the circumstances that first made authorship his hope, as well as of the general tenour of his after vocation. I will not, at least, in these pages, yield to say that, self-helped and self-guided, I began the world at an age when, as a general rule, boys have not laid down their primers; that the cockpit of a man-of-war was at thirteen exchanged for the struggle of London; that appearing in print ere, perhaps, the meaning of words was duly mastered, no one can be more alive than myself to the worthlessness of such early mutterings.

This interesting passage will be elaborated by future biographers into ample details of "the struggle of London;" and the more anecdotes we have that will clearly show the zeal and perseverance of the "self-helped and self-guided" young man, the better will it be for all other young men who may imitate his earnest diligence, however inferior may be their natural endowments. Nor is this passage without less obvious lessons. "No one can be more alive than myself to the worthlessness of such early mutterings," is not the mere expression of an amiable modesty; Jerrold knew perfectly well what many who rush prematurely into print do not know—that success, large and enduring, in literature, can only be raised upon the foundations of patient thought, unrelaxing observation, wide acquaintance with the great masters of their art, education always progressing and never finished. Up to the very last days of his life Jerrold was a diligent reader. His great refreshment was to turn from the matters of passing interest with which it was his vocation to deal, to seek the companionship of some old wise teacher, under whose quaint style were to be found high thoughts and sound information. His mind was a great storehouse of very various knowledge, not indeed of the abstract sciences or critical philosophy, but a knowledge derived from a large acquaintance with the productions of the highest minds of all ages, to whom science and language have been as materials to be welded into poetry and philosophy. To his perfect familiarity with the best old English writers may be ascribed much of the terseness and condensation of Jerrold's own style—its thoroughly suggestive character. His written sentences, like his conversational sallies, had more in them than was at first perceived. They first amused, and then made us think.

There is in one passage in the preface to Douglas Jerrold's collected works which has a bearing upon his personal character. He had an unaffected dislike of being considered and spoken of as a wit. His wit was the spontaneous result of his temperament, and of his marvellously quick perception of the relations between seemingly incongruous objects out of which wit is engendered. But he had a greater dislike of being reputed an ill-natured satirist. He knew that the world had given him this reputation, but he also knew how little the world understood his real relations of love and kindness to all humanity. The passage to which we refer is this:—

In conclusion I submit this volume to the generous interpretation of the reader. Some of it has been called "bitter;" indeed "bitter" has, I think, a little too often been the ready word when certain critics have condescended to bend their eyes upon my page;—so ready that, were my ink redolent of myrrh and frankincense, I well know the sort of ready-made criticism that would cry, with a denouncing shiver, "Aloes! aloes!"

We have no intention of offering any connected notice of Jerrold's works, or even here indicating their chronological arrangement. Those who now for the first time read them with attention may not be carried rapidly forward by his power of telling a story; for to produce a sustained narrative, with an interest continually deepening, was not wholly within his mastery. His exuberant fancy constantly led him out of the direct paths in which less-gifted writers may safely walk. But readers familiar or unfamiliar with Jerrold's larger productions will pause at every page upon the force of thought and the felicity of style. Neither is his power of describing natural scenery or of exhibiting graphic pictures of general society very remarkable. His tendency to reflection, coloured by the bright or sombre hues of that fancy of which we speak, led him away from this distinct word-painting. Take as an example, his description of Reculvers, in Kent. We have no definite view of the old Roman station, the ruined church, or the mouldering cliff; but how like is this brief sketch to the tone of Sir Thomas Brown's "Urn Burial"—

* These works are comprised in eight vols. 1. "St. Giles and St. James." 2. "Men of Character." 3. "Candle Lectures," &c. 4. "Cakes and Ale." 5. "Punch's Letters," &c. 6. "Man Made of Money," "Chronicles of Clovernook." 7; 8. "Comedies and Dramas."

And there, where the ocean tumbles, was in the olden day a goodly town sapped, swallowed, by the weaving, the voracious sea. At lowest tides the people still discover odd, quaint, household relics which, despite the homely breeding of the finders, must carry away their thoughts into the mist of time, and make them feel antiquity. The very children of the village are hucksters of the spoils of dead centuries. They grow up with some small trading knowledge of fossils; and are deep, very deep, in all sorts of petrifications. They must have strange early sympathies towards that mysterious town, with all its tradesfolk and marketfolk sunk below the sea; a place of which they have a constant inkling in the petty spoils lashed upward by the tempest. Indeed, it is difficult for the mind to conceive the annihilation of a whole town—engulphed in the ocean. The tricky fancy will assert itself; and, looking over the shining water, with summer basking on it, we are apt to dream that the said market-town has only suffered a "sea change;" and that, fathoms deep, the town still stands—that busy life goes on—that people of an odd, sea-green aspect, it may be, still carry on the work of mortal breathing, make love, beget little ones, and die. But this, indeed, is the dream of idleness. Yet who, if he could change his mind at will, would make his mind incapable of such poor fantasies? How much of the coarse web of existence owes its beauty to the idliest dreams with which we colour it!

But, if there be one charm more than another in all the writings of Douglas Jerrold, it is the voice that is constantly urging on the great duty of human brotherhood. He has had noble fellow-labourers in the great attempt—which is now beginning to look less like a dream—of bringing classes that have been too long separated into a more just knowledge of each other, and, therefore, into more active sympathy. But no one has laboured longer in this work, or has laboured more consistently, than Jerrold. He has not sought to set classes at enmity. He has been indignant at the callousness of the sordid rich; but he has not taught the poor that the rich and the high-born were their social enemies. As a public journalist he had large opportunities of sowing discontent with the great principles of society and government; but he had more practical views, and, therefore, more benevolent views. No one ever more beautifully expressed a deep sense of the nobility of the poor than he has done in a passage of his "Clovernook":—



THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. DIAMOND.

"It is a fine show, a golden sight, to see the crowning of a King. I have beheld the ceremony; with undazzled eyes have well considered all its blaze of splendour. A tender thing to think of is the kiss of peace; beautiful the homage; heart-stirring the voice of the champion, when the brave knight dashes his defying gauntlet on the marble stone; very solemn the anointing, and most uplifting the song of jubilate when all is done. But, Sir, to my coarse apprehension, I have seen a nobler sight than this, a grander ceremony, even at the hearthstone of the poor. I will show you a man, worn, spent—the bony outline of a human thing, with toil and want cut, as with an iron tool, upon him; a man to whom the common pleasures of this our mortal heritage are unknown as the joys of Paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils, even as the markets vary. Well, he keeps a heart, sound as oak, in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul, bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world: he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving wife—his pale-faced, ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron hours; unseen spirits of love and goodness anoint him; and, Sir,"—said the Hermit in solemn voice—"as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, so surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilate."

We might readily prolong this very imperfect notice of Douglas Jerrold's writings and character. To those who know him well it is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon the genuineness of that character. Those who knew him only by common report may have believed that a satirist could not be generous and benevolent, and a strong political writer tolerant and just. He did his work in the world like a brave and honest man; and, as many other brave and honest men, was sometimes misinterpreted. But, as "Time works wonders," one of the wonders which it will assuredly work will be to make all know that Douglas Jerrold was one of the largest charity, as well as of the brightest genius.

Douglas Jerrold was born in Greek-street, Soho, on the 3rd of January, 1803, and died at Greville-place, Kilburn Priory, on the 8th of June, after a short illness. His funeral took place on Monday last, at the Norwood Cemetery, and was attended by

about two thousand persons, amongst whom were—Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, Messrs. Horace, Henry, and Augustus Mayhew, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. J. Leech, Professor Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. A. Egg, Mr. E. M. Ward, Messrs. Thomas and George Landseer, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Heraud, Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hamstead, Mr. Mitchell, F.R.S.; Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. E. S. Pigott, Mr. J. Hanney, Mr. Frith, Mr. Maclise, Mr. Tenniel, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Percy, Mr. Bailey, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Quain, and almost every other literary and artistic celebrity at present in London.

The funeral service was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, an old friend of Douglas Jerrold; and a large concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony and pay a tribute to the memory of the deceased. The plate on the coffin bore the inscription—"Douglas William Jerrold, Esq., died the 8th of June, 1857 aged 54 years."

The *Athenæum* (in an excellent article on Douglas Jerrold) says:—

His fault as a man—if it be a fault—was a too great tenderness of heart. He never could say "No." His purse—when he had a purse—was at every man's service, as were also his time, his pen, and his influence in the world. If he possessed a shilling somebody would get sixpence of it from him. He had a lending look, of which many took advantage. The first time he ever saw Tom Dibdin, that worthy gentleman and song-writer said to him, "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said the author of "Black-eyed Susan," "I have all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea." A generosity which knew no limit—not even the limit at his banker's—led him into trials from which a colder man would have easily escaped. To give all that he possessed to relieve a brother from immediate trouble was nothing; he was willingly mortgaged his future for a friend as another man would bestow his advice or his blessing. And yet this man was accused of ill-nature! If every one who received a kindness at his hands should lay a flower on his tomb, a mountain of roses would rise on the last resting-place of Douglas Jerrold.

It is consequent upon this generosity—this reliance upon the truth of others—that various performances are announced to take place in remembrance of this distinguished writer, and for the benefit of his family; for which the following arrangements have been made:—

Committee—Mr. John Blackwood, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. John B. Buckstone, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., Mr. William C. Macready, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. William H. Russell, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Mr. William M. Thackeray, and Mr. Benjamin Webster.

Honorary Secretary—Mr. Arthur Smith.

Office at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. The Committee, in remembrance of their deceased friend, beg to announce the following occasions:—

On Saturday, June 27, a musical festival will take place, at which Madame Novello, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed, Miss Dolby, Mr. Albert Smith, Miss Mary Keeley, Mr. Sims Reeves, and many other distinguished artists will assist. To commence at seven o'clock precisely.

On Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his "Christmas Carol," in St. Martin's Hall. The reading will commence at eight precisely, and will last two hours. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 5s.; body of the hall and centre gallery, each 2s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s.

On Tuesday, July 7, Mr. W. H. Russell will deliver his "Personal Narrative of the late Crimean War," in St. Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last two hours. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 5s.; body of the hall and centre gallery, each 2s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s.

On Saturday, July 11, will be represented at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Mr. Wilkie Collins's new romantic drama, in three acts, "The Frozen Deep," performed by the amateur company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private. With the original scenery, by Mr. Stanfield, R.A., and Mr. Tebbin, and the original music, under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under the direction of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a farce. Prices of admission:—Stalls, one guinea; area, 10s.; amphitheatre, 5s.

On Wednesday, July 15, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, "The Housekeeper." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "The Prisoner of War." Represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Phelps. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 10s. 6d. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the committee's office.

On Wednesday, July 22nd, Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver a lecture on "Week-day Preachers," in St. Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last one hour and a half. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 5s.; body of the hall and centre gallery, each 2s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s.

On Wednesday, July 29th, will be presented at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, in three acts, "The Rent Day." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "Black-eyed Susan." Represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Buckstone. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 10s. 6d. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the committee's office.

On and after Wednesday, June 24th, tickets for any or all of these occasions will be on sale at the committee's office, at the Gallery of Illustration, every day between the hours of ten and four.

The portrait we engrave is from a photograph taken a few weeks ago by his friend Dr. Diamond, and has been selected as being the best resemblance (next to Bailey's bust) of the deceased.

MEMORIAL TABLET AT STOCKPORT.—A tablet is about to be erected in the Stockport Sunday-schools to the memory of Mr. Joseph Mayer and Mr. John Turner, for the benefit of which establishment they laboured many years. Messrs. Pattenon, of Manchester, have constructed the tablet, which is of Carrara marble, and of a neat Grecian design. The inscription records that Mr. Mayer for sixty-five years devoted himself to the work of Sunday-school education, and that the tablet has been erected from subscriptions by all classes. Mr. Turner is recorded to have laboured for fifty years in the Stockport school, in various capacities, during forty of which he held the office of general inspector. The inscription states the memorial to have been designed "to perpetuate the memory of these good men, that others may be induced to imitate their example."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. BROTHERTON.—A fine memorial tablet has just been erected in the Bible Christians' Chapel, King-street, Salford, to commemorate the services of the late Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, and a pastor of that place of worship. The tablet, by Messrs. Pattenon, of Manchester, is of white Carrara marble, with a border of black Irish marble.



SCENE AT THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN GOODS STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN STATION.

A LETTER has been sent to the newspapers from the General Manager's office, Euston station, stating that the loss by the late fire had been greatly exaggerated: that the entire weight of goods destroyed was about sixty tons—the insurances effected upon which will cover the loss; that, instead of 40,000 quarters of corn having been destroyed, the entire quantity in the building was 400 quarters, with 1200 quarters of beans; and that instead of the damage done amounting, as it was assumed, to £250,000, "in all probability this sum is about four times the real amount, including the building."

We have engraved one of the most striking incidents of the conflagration. The fire broke out about twenty minutes past ten o'clock, at which time the whole of the collection of goods from the metropolis were in the building, either on the vans in which they had arrived, or in course of removal in the railway trucks for transmission to their various destinations via the London and North-Western line. The gas was burning brilliantly in every part of the immense area. On a sudden a more than ordinary blaze of light was discovered in the northern portion of the building—the hay-loft and corn-stores where the fodder for the horses was kept. A dense and suffocating smoke immediately succeeded. In a few minutes the flames shot up through the roof, and the whole neighbourhood became enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. It appears that Mr. C. Weightman, upholsterer, of High-street, Camden-town, who was on the premises at the moment of the outbreak, not only suggested the removal of the horses, but with Mr. Brown, the keeper of an adjacent coffee-house and Mr. Alfred Timpon, butcher, of Park-street, at the risk of their lives, with several of the carmen, rushed into the stables beneath, let loose the horses, and turned them out. By this time the flames had spread with extraordinary rapidity, shooting up into the air to an enormous height. Thousands of persons were assembled from all quarters. The terrified horses rushing out in droves in every direction at their utmost speed, to the imminent peril of those who were not fortunate enough to get out of their way, the shouts of the people, the now furious raging of the fire, the crackling of the ignited timber, and the continuous explosion of combustibles within the building, all contributed to produce an effect which may better be imagined or depicted than described.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The fourth annual general meeting of this society will be held at Dorking, on Monday, the 29th inst., when the members and their friends will assemble at half-past twelve precisely at the Deepdene, the classic seat of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., a V.P. of the society, and who will take the chair on the occasion. Papers on topics of local and general archaeological interest will be read, and the members will afterwards have the opportunity afforded them of inspecting the matchless collection of Etruscan antiquities at the mansion, together with the numerous other choice and well-known works of art which it contains. An excursion to Wootton House, distant about three miles from Dorking, and long celebrated as the rural retreat of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylvia" and the famous "Diary," will then be made; and W. J. Evelyn, Esq., a V.P. of the society, will, on the express invitation of the council, offer some remarks on the house, its contents, and traditions, as illustrative of Evelyn and his family. Wootton and Abinger churches will also be visited by the society, who will afterwards dine together, at Dorking, at half-past six.

THE GROTTA AT OATLANDS.—This interesting relic of the regal estate of Oatlands will be opened to the public for inspection from this day, the 20th, to the 30th inst., upon the payment of a small fee; the proceeds to be added to the fund which is being raised for the erection of a chapel in Oatlands Park.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of State has certified that the Liverpool Reformatory School for Girls, at Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool; the Reformatory School at Catton, in the county of Norfolk; and the North-Eastern Reformatory at Netherton, in the county of Northumberland, are fit to be reformatory schools under the statute 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 86.

PRESENTATION OF THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.—The celebration of this quaint and picturesque mediæval custom, which was revived in July, 1855, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, is fixed to take place, with great élat, at Great Dunmow, on Thursday next, the 25th instant.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION took place on Monday last at the powder-works, Herod's Foot, about six miles and a half from Liskeard. Six or seven tons of powder exploded, destroying considerable property and killing two men.

BALLOON ASCENT.—Mr. Coxwell, accompanied by Mr. Youenns and Mr. Allan, took a night ascent in a balloon from North Woolwich on Monday last. They left the gardens at half-past eleven o'clock, traversed a distance of 230 miles, and descended near Tavistock at half-past four on Tuesday morning. The balloon did not ascend to any great height, and was distinctly seen between Exeter and Newton.

REFUSAL OF A CERTIFICATE TO A BANKRUPT BANKER.—At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on Monday a certificate was refused to George Worrall Jones, banker, Crickhowell. In his judgment Mr. Commissioner Hill observed that the Bankrupt Law was not meant to hold out its benefit to persons who systematically set at naught all the safeguards against ruin which honest traders had devised for their own protection and that of their creditors, and which now formed the established usages of commerce. In this case it was quite clear that the bankrupt had neglected these safeguards, and he must therefore now bear the consequences of the conduct he had pursued. The deficiency apparent on the bankrupt's balance-sheet is little short of £40,000, and the dividend is not expected to be more than 1s. 6d. or 2s. in the pound.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—On Saturday night last Miss Madeleine Smith was served in Glasgow Prison with an indictment to stand her trial before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., on a charge of murdering, or of attempting to murder, Pierre Emile L'Angelès, by administering to him arsenic at different times, but particularly on the night between Sunday, the 22nd, and Monday, the 23rd of March last. The list of witnesses enumerated in the indictment extends to eighty-nine, including the father, mother, brothers, and sisters of the prisoner, and the domestics of the family, both in the townhouse and country residence.

CONVICTION OF BAKERS FOR ADULTERATING BREAD WITH ALUM.—On Tuesday several bakers were charged before the Uxbridge magistrates with using alum in the manufacture of their bread. The loaves when analysed were found to contain from 25 to 35 grains of alum each. They were fined £5 each, with a further fine of 40s. for having alum in their possession, and £4 1s. costs—making altogether £11 1s. for each offender.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY ON BOARD AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—A case of great atrocity was partly investigated on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Police Court, Liverpool. Henry Rogers, the captain of the ship *Martha Jane*, of Sunderland, Charles E. Seymour, his chief mate, and William Mills, his second mate, were charged with having taken the life of a sailor, named Andrew Rose, on the voyage between Demerara and Liverpool. The following facts, with others still more revolting, were adduced in evidence:—The *Martha Jane* sailed from Demerara on the 11th of May. Andrew Rose, the deceased, was rather of weak intellect. For some slight offence the captain beat him most severely with a whip, and the mates also beat him with ropes' ends until his body became black and blue, and lacerated in several parts. The prisoners continued to beat him every day from the day the vessel sailed until he died. Before he died his arms, legs, feet, and other portions of his body broke out into holes and running ulcers. His body was swollen, and bruised from head to foot by the terrible beatings inflicted on him by the three prisoners. There was a ferocious dog named Watch kept on board, and the captain frequently set this dog at the deceased, both when in and out of irons, and the animal used to tear mouthfuls of flesh from the man, and inflict desperate wounds on him, which bled profusely. When the dog observed the prisoners beating the man—which was at least once a day—it would fly at him and tear away flesh, leaving streams of blood issuing from the wounds. At one time, by direction of the captain, the other prisoners unheeded a water-cask, into which the poor wretch was put by the three prisoners. The cask was then headed in the usual way, and lashed down in its place. This was at twelve o'clock in the day, and he was left in that way until twelve at night, with the bung-hole upwards. About two days before the vessel arrived off Cape Clear the man was taken by one of his comrades to the fore-castle, when he partook of some tea; and next day he was called upon by the captain, who gave him what appeared to be some castor oil and brandy. On the next day a similar dose was administered to him, the man died, and was thrown overboard. The prisoners were remanded—ball being refused.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the annual distribution of prizes took place at New-cross, in the presence of Admiral Bowles, C.B., president. On the screens were a number of excellent drawings, maps, and fortification plans, the work of the pupils. After the prizes had been awarded, the Chairman, addressed a few words of approbation to the pupils, and invited the company to partake of a luncheon of school fare provided for them in the museum.

THE Roman Catholics of Leeds have nearly completed a large church on Richmond-hill, the opening of which is fixed for the 5th day of August next, by Cardinal Wiseman.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY has a new visitor, in the person of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The fiancé of the Princess Royal is also here, and may be congratulated not only upon that fact, which, doubtless, is all that is delightful in his estimate, but upon the formal completion by the Legislature of the provision for himself and his amiable bride. The Queen, with her guests and a distinguished suite, was present at the second oratorio of the series given at the Crystal Palace in commemoration of Handel, and it is needless to say received the most cordial welcome from the thousands of her subjects who had assembled,

content to hear
"Judah's" eulogy for Handel's sake.

The rush at the close of the performance to see the Royal party pass along the gallery on their way to the carriages was a severe one; and the interest of the public, excited by the pleasure of beholding their Sovereign smilingly thanking Sir Joseph Paxton for his attentions, was increased to an affectionate sympathy as the "engaged couple" advanced together; and the Archduke Maximilian heard a hurricane of such plaudits as can be obtained, in this country, only by those whom popular sentiment takes into especial favour.

If the Jews are not proud this week, they have managed to conquer that one sin of the Seven. The whole élite of this Christian nation, headed by its Sovereign, has gathered in thousands to listen to the recitals of Hebrew story, in two instances the history being blended with our own creed; but in the third (the Queen's day) being a mere secular tale of the exploits of a brave Jew, who beat off his people's enemies. And not only were pleasure-seekers occupied by Jewish subjects—the House of Commons has held full sitting to discuss once more whether an English Jew shall be admitted to the same privileges as another Englishman, the discussion being marked by the recantation of a distinguished Conservative, Sir John Pakington, who announced his abnegation of his exclusive faith, and his having yielded to the "Jewish persuasion" upon the subject in hand. Assuredly the Hebrew element has been prominently presented to the Christian mind in England during the past week; but whether the results will be evidenced in any more tolerant feeling in the many, or any better logic in the few, has to be hereafter noted. The Roman Catholic party made a most unfortunate attack upon the Oaths Bill, and the selfish demonstration was repulsed in a way that effectually exposed "the nakedness of the land." All that the whipping of the whole party could do was to place it in a miserable minority of 83 on Mr. Deasy's motion. The recitative in "Maccabeus" was curiously inapplicable to the events of the hour. The Jews could not be apprised that

Rome, whate'er nation dare insult them more,
Would rouse in their defence her veteran power;
And stretch her vengeful arm o'er land and sea,
To curb the proud, and set the injured free.

The Ultramontanists in Belgium, also, have sustained a severe humiliation by the wise conduct of King Leopold. He has intimated publicly that there are certain states of popular feeling with which it is best to make terms; and in closing the sitting of his Chambers he has signified that he will not prostrate the liberties of his subjects to the numerical superiority of the agents of Rome. The latter are furious, and have plausible excuse for being so, for constitutionally speaking, they are in the right, a Ministry representing the majority having proposed the bill which has caused the inflammation. They do not hesitate to declare that the Constitution is subverted; but when one makes a "parallel passage" of their accompanying declaration that "the State should be a servant of the Church, as the Church is of God," their constitutional zeal acquires a new, if not a respectable, character. The King has acted most judiciously, and all who take friendly interest in the kingdom thus unhappily distracted by the struggles of the priesthood will pray that he may long be spared to deal with that institution.

The French elections occupy the French journalists, and it is almost exciting to notice the dexterous word-fencing of these accomplished champions of dialectics, many of whom display a grace and skill too little studied in England. There is scarcely a literary artifice which they do not employ to hint, or to cause to be inferred, things which it might be inexpedient to say; and delicate irony in particular, so well appreciated in France, is used with the most merciless precision. But all this sword-play is wasted, sword-play of another kind effectually supplying the antidote, and the elections will generally speaking, be in conformity with the wishes of Government—a result which, under existing circumstances, is scarcely one to be regretted, as a different issue would simply disturb the peace of France without promoting her interests. Some of the candidates bear names recognised in England. M. Taxile Delord, one of the select band who direct the sarcasms of the *Chariéari*, offers himself, and, conditionally on his election not being allowed to interfere with his literary engagements, we must wish him every success.

There is no news from Spain more important than the fact which has plunged Madrid into woe—namely, that a favourite bull-fighter, whose arrival in the capital was to gladden all hearts, has met something more than his match in a sagaciously furious bull in the provinces, who so resented the impatience of the fighter in trying to force the death-struggle, instead of waiting until it pleased the animal to charge, that he tossed the unlucky gladiator from horn to horn, and finally inflicted a wound so ghastly that death was hourly expected. A Spaniard may reply to any irreverent English notice of such a matter that in England, on Tuesday, two notorious prize-fighters met by old appointment, advertised in the papers, and, in the presence of thousands, battered and bruised one another under a broiling sun, for an hour and upwards, until one was exhausted and gave in; and the Iberian critic may ask what is the difference between his Matador and our Tipton Slasher?

The comet, having failed in keeping the appointment made for it by the German vaticinators, is almost forgotten; but the evidences of ignorance and superstition which the prophecy elicited may as well be remembered. Instances have reached us, too, where not only have women in good social positions evinced such folly, but where—rarely, we admit—members of the other sex have disgraced themselves by apprehensions that the end of all things was fixed for Saturday last. When one hears of such unutterable folly in a class that reads books, attends sermons, and imagines itself "superior," ought we not to make every humane and Christian allowance for the weaknesses and frailties of those who have no such advantages? If we get this lesson out of the comet, it is the only way "to point its moral and adorn its [hypothetical] tail."

The noblemen and gentlemen who have received their education at Westminster School held their anniversary dinner on Wednesday, at the Thatched House, St. James's-street.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Tuesday morning at the gun-powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on Hounslow-heath, near the village of Bedfont, whereby the life of one man (Greaves) was sacrificed, and two others (Walker and East) are in imminent jeopardy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify to Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, that it is her most gracious intention to personally distribute the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) on Friday next, the 26th inst. It is now determined that the ceremony of the distribution shall take place in Hyde Park, and not on the Parade facing the Horse Guards, as originally contemplated, so that a far greater number of the public may have the opportunity of witnessing the interesting proceedings. Prince Albert and all the elder members of the Royal family, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, and a brilliant Court circle, will be present on the occasion.

The SUPPLEMENT published with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains a List of the Names of those upon whom the Victoria Cross has been conferred, and the ground on which each was selected for this honour, with Twenty-four Engravings of Acts of Bravery during the late War, and an Emblematic Border, and the Orders Printed in Colours; likewise, Lists of those who have received, for their brave conduct, the Legion of Honour and the French Military War Medal.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—The seventh anniversary festival of this charity was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street—the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., in the chair. This society was incorporated by Royal charter for allowing pensions to the widows and orphan daughters of clergymen, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous clergymen and their families. About 100 gentlemen sat down to the dinner. The Rev. J. E. Cox, one of the hon. secretaries, read a long list of subscriptions and donations received during the year and in the room, which amounted at the close of the evening to £5000.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee for the completion of the buildings essential for carrying out the purposes of this noble institution have taken measures for holding a public meeting in the great hall of Lincoln's-inn at two o'clock this day (Saturday, June 20), at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to preside. This hospital, which was founded in 1839, has been the means of conferring innumerable benefits on the vast population which surround it. During the last year it received 1383 in-patients, and administered medical relief to 25,564 out-patients. The large additions to the building, which commenced in 1849, have been found insufficient to meet the increasing number and necessities of the poor seeking relief; and it has been determined to raise a fund for making various alterations of a comprehensive character. It appears that a sum of £40,000 is required for the completion of the hospital, and for the current expenses for the next two years, and of this sum the committee and their friends have already contributed £10,000. The choir of Lincoln's-inn, assisted by some members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, will take part in the proposed meeting, and will perform "The Queen shall rejoice," by Handel; the "Benedictus qui venit," by Mozart; and "La Carita," by Rossini.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHANCERY-CROSS.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this hospital took place on Saturday last—his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the institution, in the chair. During the year 1856, 6027 persons were admitted to the benefits of the charity; of these, 103 were admitted as in-patients. The total number of persons who have availed themselves of this hospital since its foundation in 1816 to the present time has been 116,668. The total receipts of this useful charity for the past year were £944 14s. 6d.; and the expenditure £1016 4s. 9d., leaving a deficiency of assets of £71 10s. 3d. Two wards (complete in every respect) are unoccupied from the want of means to provide for an extended number of patients.

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Another large and influential meeting of the Catholic nobility and gentry was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Stafford-street Club, for the purpose of considering the course which it is desirable for their representatives in Parliament to adopt in reference to the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. After a long and animated debate a resolution was passed, with only six dissentient voices, affirming the desirability of offering a continued opposition to the bill on the third reading in the Lower House, and, if necessary, in the House of Peers as well. A petition to the same effect has been numerously signed, and is receiving fresh signatures daily, at the Stafford-street Club.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 824 boys and 778 girls, in all 1602 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1396. During the same period the total number of deaths registered in London was 934, of which 519 were deaths of males, 415 those of females. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 951.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FRAUDS AND ROBSON'S CREDITORS.—The total amount of the trade debts proved against the estate of the convict William James Robson is £3707; and the assets realised by the sale of his furniture, plate, horses, and dog-cart, &c., have been sufficient to enable the official assignee under the bankruptcy to pay a dividend of 3s. 9d. in the pound. Robson has been removed from Newgate to Millbank Prison, preparatory to his undergoing his sentence of twenty years' transportation.

On Monday last Ann Bennett, aged fifteen, died at the London Hospital, from injuries by fire. The deceased was servant in a family at West Hackney. On Saturday night last she sat up in bed trimming a bonnet, and while so doing went to sleep. The bedclothes took fire from a candle which she had left burning by the bedside, and before the fire could be put out by the persons whom the screams of the deceased brought to her assistance she had received fatal injuries. Two children who were sleeping in the same room were also burnt, but not severely.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 58 feet above level of sea, and reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
June 11	29.781	61.2	46.2	53.7	59.2	53.4	60.8	49.6	W.	7	0.000
" 12	30.179	60.6	40.3	51.3	55.8	50.6	60.3	52.9	NE.	8	0.000
" 13	30.345	65.6	36.8	52.9	56.6	50.4	63.6	53.5	E. S.	0	0.000
" 14	30.163	64.8	39.2	54.9	60.8	52.6	64.7	54.6	SE.	0	0.000
" 15	30.008	64.5	42.1	53.1	61.4	52.7	63.4	52.6	E.	0	0.000
" 16	29.975	64.5	40.1	52.4	60.1	53.3	57.6	51.7	NE. E.	10	0.053
" 17	29.109	68.4	47.9	56.8	57.8	54.4	67.2	56.3	NNE.	6	0.004
Means	30.081	64.2	41.8	53.6	58.8	52.5	62.5	53.0			0.057

The range of temperature during the week was 28.8 degrees. The weather has been generally fine and clear, the only days upon which the sky continued much overcast being those of June 12th and 16th. On the latter day several showers fell, and a few drops of rain were likewise falling on the forenoon of the 17th. The wind has been blowing freshly during the week, particularly on the mornings of the 11th and 16th. The sky was brilliantly clear on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th; but no meteors were noticed.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.		
June 10	29.561	54.9	46.6	75	0-10	47.6	63.9	SW.	Miles. 239
" 11	29.881	55.8	47.4	75	5	47.3	64.9	W. S. NW.	162
" 12	30.206	51.7	42.6	73	6	41.2	62.8	NE. E.	273
" 13	30.265	53.8	38.5	59	2	37.9	64.6	E.	180
" 14	30.069	55.0	44.5	70	1	38.6	65.8	E.	343
" 15	29.035	56.8	42.4	61	0	47.9	64.4	E.	567
" 16	29.925	55.2	39.9	59	9	46.2	65.8	NE.	445

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midday.

MUSIC.

THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE great celebration at the Crystal Palace, which has engrossed so large a share of the public attention, has accomplished in a very satisfactory manner the objects of its projectors; and it has been an interesting musical experiment, tending to the solution of various practical questions, of much importance to the future progress of the art in this country.

Last week we gave a plan of the colossal orchestra, and some account of the preliminary arrangements. The proceedings of the festival commenced with a general rehearsal on Saturday morning, which was in truth a public performance, as it was attended by above twelve thousand people, who paid half-a-guinea each for admission.

The rehearsal was announced to commence at ten o'clock, and long before that hour the station at London-bridge was besieged by amateurs. The earlier steam-boats and omnibuses brought the bulk of the choristers. With this class the ease and facility of the transit appeared to form the subject of as much admiration or astonishment as the structure they were visiting, hundreds of them, no doubt, for the first time. The admirable arrangements obviated all inconvenience or confusion.

Arriving at the Crystal Palace, its vast expansion became observable by its comparatively deserted aspect. The thousands who seemed overwhelming in the trains or at the station were completely lost in the spacious avenues of this wonder of modern architecture. Once fairly entered, and seated in a gallery of southern aspect, we were enabled to take in at a glance a tableau unequalled in beauty and magnitude. Spreading right in front of us was the Leviathan orchestra; and at the centre of the chord of this immense semicircle was a neat pedestal, upon which stood the maestro, baton in hand, and ready by one magic wave of this potent little sceptre to awake into life and sound the thousand voices and instruments which awaited the word of command.

The rehearsal began with the overture of "The Messiah." The effect of the instruments was excellent, the softest piano being distinctly heard, and the forte passages softened by the vast expanse. The chorus, "And the glory of the Lord," first displayed the power of the vast number of voices, and dispelled any doubts which might have been entertained as to their being able to move with precision. They followed Mr. Costa's beat with remarkable exactness; and the masses of harmony, though less powerful than we had expected, were clear and distinct. In the chorus which followed, "For unto us a child is born," the power of the voices was still more strikingly displayed. The contrast between the quiet, soft opening and the sudden burst of sound upon the words "Wonderful Counsellor!" was inexpressibly sublime. Then followed "Lift up your heads," "The Lord gave the word," and the chorus of choruses, the divine "Hallelujah." There was next a selection from "Judas Maccabeus," at the end of which a new arrangement of the orchestra took place, preparatory to rehearsing the choruses from "Israel in Egypt." Hitherto they have been placed, in the ordinary way, in four divisions; the sopranos and altos at the two sides, and the tenors and basses in the middle. But the singers were now formed into two antiphonal choirs, divided into eight (instead of four) vocal masses. Those stupendous compositions tried the powers of the choral band more than anything that had gone before. But still the effect was satisfactory. Without enumerating all these choruses, we may say that the most remarkable among them—"He spake the word," "He gave them hailstones," "He sent a thick darkness," "He rebuked the Red Sea," and the grand conclusion, "The Lord shall reign for ever and ever"—were sung with wonderful clearness and indescribable effect. The solo passage, entirely unaccompanied, "Sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously," was a triumphant effort of vocal power on the part of Clara Novello which we do not believe another singer in England could have achieved. The rehearsal terminated about three o'clock with Costa's magnificent arrangement of "God Save the Queen;" and the immense assemblage broke up with an ease and quietness which showed how judiciously and completely all the arrangements for the public convenience had been made.

The first performance took place on Monday morning. Nothing could be more exhilarating than the scene presented by the magnificent building, as it became filled by the immense throng of visitors. The weather was delightful, moderate sun and pleasant breeze being the prevailing characteristics of the day; but, even had the sun raged with his usual midsummer intensity, a defence had been provided, in the shape of an immense awning, which covered the whole roof of the transept, and a free circulation of air was provided for by throwing open the fashies of the palace on both sides. An immense number of visitors came by the road, upwards of 1700 carriages having set down at the Norwood entrance; and here, as well as in the interior, the most admirable order was kept by the police, who, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Lund and Martin, were indefatigable and most successful in securing the safety and comfort of the public.

The performance of "The Messiah," on the whole, confirmed our impressions derived from the rehearsal, while it did not entirely realise the effects we expected from it.

We must, in the first place, applaud the proportions in which the vocal and instrumental portions of the orchestra have been fixed. Formerly the custom was to make the instruments outnumber the voices. For example, at the Handel Commemoration of 1784, where there were 513 performers, the instruments numbered 208, while the voices were only 245. At this festival the voices were 2000, while the instruments were only 500. By this arrangement the instruments were sufficient to support the voices, without impairing the vocal character of the harmony. Supposing the choral voices to be sufficiently powerful and good, the less they are interfered with by instruments the better; for, of all harmony, the harmony of human voices is the most beautiful, and it was from this source that some of the finest effects of the performance were derived.

The principal defects of the performance were the weakness of the soft passages in the choruses, and the inability of the solo singers to make themselves sufficiently audible in the airs—defects necessarily arising from the vast extent of the place, in which the music sounded as if it were performed in the open air. On the other hand, the choral voices went much better together than had been expected; the skill and energy displayed by Mr. Costa in manœuvring his mighty host being beyond all praise.

The first bars of the opening of "The Messiah," so beautiful and impressive, were literally inaudible. Reeves's voice gradually made itself heard, and, by a tremendous effort, he succeeded in reaching the grand climax, "A highway for our God," which ends the recitative. During the air the same effort was continued; and, certainly, the vocal power of this great singer never was more worthy of admiration. The first chorus, "And the glory of the Lord," was perfectly well heard; its breadth, simplicity, and absence of minute details, make it peculiarly fit for a performance of this kind. The chorus, "And he shall purify the sons of Levi," a fugue of considerable intricacy, was unsteadily sung, and the voices at one time seemed in danger of falling into confusion. Subsequent choruses, however, equally complex, were sung with greater firmness. The lovely air, "O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion," is one of Miss Dolby's happiest efforts; but a low contralto voice cannot travel over a large space as a high soprano can. Fomes sang "The people that walked in darkness" with great vocal power and distinctness of utterance; but the exquisitely delicate accompaniments, the admiration of every musician, were totally lost. Then came the chorus, "For unto us a child is born," which, next to the "Hallelujah," was the most successful performance of the day. Mr. Costa made the opening passage be sung much louder than at Exeter Hall, so that it was pretty audible, while it still left room for the grand burst upon the words, "Wonderful Counsellor!" which was uttered with immense power. Clara Novello's voice was now heard in the recitative, "And there were shepherds abiding in the field." Its clear, ringing quality carried it into every corner, but it sounded as if it came from a great distance. In the air, "Rejoice greatly," which is full of florid divisions, she was unable to give them with her usual distinctness; but she gave the slow, sustained notes in the second part with the most exquisite beauty. The pathetic chorus, "Behold the Lamb of God," which consists of long holding notes in plain counterpoint, was sung with an effect which we have never heard surpassed; but passages of fugue, when at all intricate, were generally more or less indistinct, as in the choruses "Let all the angels," and "Their sound is gone out." In the sublime "Hallelujah," which was the greatest performance of the day, there is a fugued passage, but it is so broad and simple, and is taken up by the different parts in succession in a manner so distinctly marked, that, of all choruses, it is the most easily sung by great numbers of voices. Its effect on this occasion was grand beyond expression.

On the second day, Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the festival with their presence. They were accompanied by the illustrious strangers at present on a visit at Court—Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria—together with the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred; and they were attended by the numerous suite composed of distinguished persons, both English and foreign. Large crowds were assembled at many places on the road between Buckingham Palace and Sydenham, by whom her Majesty and the Prince were warmly cheered. When they entered the palace, and the brilliant cortège appeared in the magnificent box prepared for them, a deafening shout burst from the assembly, which was repeated again and again. The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal children gracefully acknowledged this enthusiastic reception. The National Anthem then burst from the orchestra, and the cheers of the multitude were renewed more loudly than ever. The audience then composed themselves to listen to the performance.

The oratorio was "Judas Maccabeus"—an unequal work, but containing, with some inferior matter, some of Handel's greatest conceptions. Its performance, on the whole, was very successful, but it was still marked, though in a somewhat smaller degree, with the defects we have already pointed out.

The first chorus, "Mourn, ye afflicted children," the lament for the death of the hero's father, was very beautifully given. The choral voices were finely subdued, and the effect was highly pathetic. The duet for soprano and tenor, "From this dread scene," which is of the same mournful character, was sung with expression by Madame Rudersdorff and Mr. Montem Smith, though their voices (as was the case with the solo parts during the whole performance) were often, and necessarily, faint and indistinct. The beautiful and celebrated air, "Pious orgies, pious airs," so expressive of quiet and resigned sorrow, was sung by Clara Novello, whose pure voice and clear utterance made a great impression. Then came the chorus, "O Father, whose almighty power," one of those selected at the rehearsal on Saturday. It was still better performed now, the points being taken up with admirable firmness. It was, on the whole, the most satisfactory choral performance of the day, and was loudly applauded. The famous warlike song, "Arm, arm, ye brave," was well sung by Fomes, though even his voice failed to give it the requisite degree of power. He sang it, however, with firmness and vigour, and its effect was greatly increased by some fine wind-instrument passages added by Mr. Costa to the score. The chorus, "We come," which is the response to this stirring call to arms, was effectively given; but we could not help thinking that Costa was too profuse in the use of his brazen instruments; the bursts of trombones sometimes wholly drowning the voices. The recitative, "Tis well, my friends," and the air, "Call forth thy powers, my soul," sung by Reeves, was a display of great vocal power. The air is not one of Handel's happiest; it is full of long, formal divisions, which are very difficult, and prevent the voice from developing itself, so that it was impossible for him to render them distinct in so vast a space; and the introductory recitative was quite inaudible. He wound up, however, on the concluding words of the air, "And dare the conflict of unequal war," with a grand shout, which brought down a round of applause.

Madame Clara Novello sang the well-known air, "O Liberty!" most beautifully, and was finely accompanied by the violoncello of Mr. Lucas. In the chorus, "Disdainful of danger," the time was judiciously taken much slower than usual, so that, even in that large space, considerable distinctness was obtained, while the impetuous force of the music was well preserved. This was a highly-successful chorus, and warmly applauded. The grand chorus, "Hear us, O Lord," which forms the finale to the first part, was magnificently performed. It is full of the most masterly part-writing; but the combinations are all so broad, so massive, and so free from petty details, and, moreover, the singing was so admirably firm and correct, that the effect was in the highest degree sublime. Clara Novello's execution of the air, "From mighty Kings he took the spoil," was a marvellous exhibition of vocal power and artistic skill. We know no other singer who could have succeeded in rendering the intricate divisions of this air clear and brilliant, in a place where few can make themselves even audible. In "Sound an alarm" Sims Reeves exerted the whole powers of his mighty voice, and gave this famous war-cry with an energy truly marvellous. The celebrated air, "Wise men, flattering, may deceive you," one of the most elegant melodies ever written, and as fresh and free from antiquated forms as if it had been written yesterday, was sung by Madame Rudersdorff so beautifully that it received two distinct rounds of applause. The air, too, has been much enriched by Costa's additional accompaniments. The grand choral song of victory, "See the conquering hero comes," with its clang of martial instruments, was most gorgeous; and the grand fugue, "Hallelujah, Amen!" brought the performance to a magnificent conclusion.

The festival terminated yesterday with "Israel in Egypt," a magnificent performance, of which we shall next week give the details. And we shall at the same time make some general remarks on the results of this great experiment, and the lessons for the future which may be deduced from it.

THE MUSICAL CONGRESS at the Surrey Gardens, we are glad to observe, has suffered no injury from the Handel Festival. The great influx of strangers brought to London by the attraction of the Crystal Palace seems, on the contrary, to have been advantageous to the Surrey Gardens entertainments. They commenced on Friday last. The second night (Saturday) was devoted to a selection from Beethoven's works, including the Symphonies in A Major and C Minor, the Piano-forte Concerto in C Minor (performed by Miss Arabella Goddard), and various other pieces. On Monday Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" attracted a large concourse of listeners. On Tuesday a Mozart night was given, when some of the finest things by that master were admirably rendered, the most important being the Jupiter Symphony and the Piano-forte Concerto in C Minor performed by Miss A. Goddard. On Wednesday, the fifth evening, a selection from the works of Mendelssohn drew together a very large audience, by whom the hall was completely crowded. The programme comprised an excellent selection, admirably calculated to convey a popular impression of the master's powers in various styles. The Mendelssohn selection occupied the whole of the first part of the concert, the second portion of which consisted of various miscellaneous pieces. Such performances as these, at such prices, are rapidly diffusing a popular taste for what is good and true in the art.

MR. BEALE has already completed his engagements for a series of entertainments in the provinces, including Madame Grisi, Madame Albani, Madame Gassier, and Signor Mario—forming a combination of attractions such as the provincial world has rarely, if ever, had an opportunity of enjoying.

WE perceive that the last of Mr. Hullah's concerts for the season will be given at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday next. We are glad to hear that this has been a successful season, and hope that a crowded house will reward his exertions; certainly a man who has done so much to promote a knowledge of good music ought to be well supported. The programme for this last concert contains some of the choicest things which can be heard.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—After the Queen and members of the Legislature have paid private visits to this Museum, it will be opened to the public, both in the daytime and the evening, on and after Wednesday, the 24th inst. Besides the various collections of architecture, sculpture, patented inventions, &c., the Sheepshanks pictures will be exhibited in the new gallery erected expressly to receive them. The admission of the public to the Museum lighted up in the evening is the first experiment of the kind with a public institution, and it is hoped will be acceptable to those who work in the daytime.

STAMPS FOR THE COVERS OF NEWSPAPER AGENTS AND OTHERS FOR POSTAL PURPOSES.—We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the proposal submitted by Mr. John Francis to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer for stamping the covers of newspaper agents with an impressed stamp having a rim attached expressing the name and address of the sender. Authority has, also, we learn been given to the Board of Inland Revenue to make a new stamp denoting a threepenny rate of postage—a stamp that will prove of special service in respect to the large number of newspapers now transmitted to India via Marseilles. A specimen stamp with the attached rim may be seen at the office of the *Athenæum* Journal.

ON Friday, the 12th inst., the Lord Mayor of London attended the Townhall in the Borough, to hold the last Court of Conservancy for Surrey and Middlesex. Everything in the court had the appearance of decay, and the moment his Lordship took the chair the fore part of the crazy piece of furniture gave way, and he disappeared amidst a cloud of dust.

MR. JOHN LOCKE, M.P., the City Pleader, and Mr. R. Lush, both of the Home Circuit, are about to be called within the bar on receiving the rank of Queen's Counsel.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The tragedy of "Camma," by Giuseppe Montanelli, was produced on Friday, on which occasion Madame Ristori won new laurels. Montanelli, we are informed, made his first attempt at poetical composition in translating the "Medea" of M. Legouvé; and the present drama is accordingly his first original work. In this point of view "Camma" comes before us invested with a peculiar interest; and a careful perusal of it enables us to state that as a poem it is a ripe and good one. Simple in form, more simple indeed than a Greek classic, "Camma" presents us with a subject and a heroine well adapted for dramatic treatment, and provided with occasions for pathos and fine poetry. Montanelli is beyond doubt a poet; he is also a philosopher, and, describing his heroine as a Druidess, invests her with a faith in the immortality of the soul, of which doctrine he makes a touching dramatic use. One example of the kind occurs in the first act, in which *Talese*, the Galatian bard, gradually discovers to *Camma* the unhappy news of her husband's murder. He begins with some vague hints of misfortune, which *Camma* interprets to mean that, in consequence of a popular tumult, *Sinato*, her husband, has been banished.

Dir non ardisce!—Non piu d'un possente
Ma d'un esul sei sposa. Alta sventura!
Sventura irreparabil per Gelazia
Ribellante al dador di sua salvezza.
Non per me pellegrina accanto a lui...
Parti dicesti... A qual lido?

To which *Talese* replies:

Lontana.

Camma still pursues the idea of his being an exile; but at length *Talese* reveals the fact, which he does in this manner:

Alza le luci dalla polve al cielo...
No la sposa d'un misero non sei...
Vive *Sinato*—ma in piu lieta stella.

This is very beautiful; but still more so an after speech, in which he rebukes the widow for her grief. This we will present in an English translation:

Seek'st thou *Sinato* in his dust? Him see'st not
Clad in far brighter raiment? Thou art not
A Grecian widow, who bewails the phantom
Of her lost spouse to Erebus descended.
For thee, inspired Druidess, is Death
But the sublime transition of the Soul;
In the grand voyage but a moment's halt,
To those who thirst for the immortal glory
Revealing its immensity of radiance.

Not yet, however, does *Camma* know that *Sinato*'s death was by assassination: this dreadful fact related, thenceforth she lives for justice, and devotes herself to vengeance. To accomplish this she submits to wed the homicide, whom, ultimately, she poisons with the bridal cup, of which she first drinks herself, as part of the ceremony at the altar. These different situations are worked up with considerable skill; but the final act is susceptible of an improved manipulation. Too much of it is repetition of the state sufficiently illustrated in the preceding scene, and an accumulation of small incidents that delay the catastrophe without intensifying the suspense. The style in which the new tragedy is placed on the stage is highly creditable to the company. The acting of Madame Ristori was superb. The different phases of feeling in the first act, which are so skillfully distinguished and graduated by the poet, were as skillfully interpreted by the actress. In the second, the situation in which the avenging wife artfully induces *Sinato* to reveal to her the secret of his having been the murderer, the sinister byplay was most expressively maintained. As the scene grew in intensity, and she approached the object of her deception, a variety of quick glancing emotions kept in perpetual change her form and features, until, receiving his hand as Ilymen's pledge, she knew she "grasped her prey." In the last act she has still to preserve this state of feeling, which we may hint as a fault in construction and the cause of some monotony in the treatment; but, when once the marriage ceremony, under whose cover the act of vengeance is to be consummated, is commenced, the action is rapid, striking, and singularly effective. *Camma* sacrifices herself to the severe duty of her position, and perishes in the belief of immortality partaken with her husband, whose wrong she had thus reconciled to justice. This faith is poetically and pathetically expressed, and the scene closes. And thus an old tale of Plutarch received dramatic illustration, and adds another fine poem to the stage. That stage is a foreign one; but it may prove an example to the English theatre, and serve to promote those interests which are for its permanent welfare, however much at present neglected.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The ensuing week will present a succession of grand "field days." The great attraction of "Don Giovanni" has necessitated an extra night on Monday evening next, the 22nd; and on Tuesday a tenor, Signor Belart, of whom we do not think the less because his advent has not been preceded by a flourish of trumpets, will make his first appearance. Wednesday morning is appointed for Benedict's Second Musical Festival, at which the charmer, Piccolomini, will appear for the first time in "English," by singing a ballad of our popular composer Balfe. On Thursday, 25th, we are again to have the immortal "Don Giovanni;" and on Saturday, 27th, the "Lucia di Lammermoor," which next to "Don Giovanni" has, we believe, been the most successful opera of the season. Nor does the series of attractions terminate with the week. On Monday morning, the 29th, we are to have a morning performance, when, for the accommodation of those that come from a distance, an act of "Sonnambula," with Albani and Belart, will be added to the attraction of "Don Giovanni," with Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Beneventano, Belletti, Vialotti, Corsi, and Giuglini. These morning performances may be reckoned among the most important features of the present day, extending the luxury of the lyrical drama to many who have hitherto been debarred from participating in its enjoyment.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Carter (whose obliging conduct is well known to the patrons of this theatre) announces his annual benefit to take place on Thursday next, when a popular drama, with other entertainments, will be performed.

OLYMPIC.—The comedy of "All in the Wrong" has been reduced to three acts, and, with Mr. Robson in the "restless" husband, had unequivocal success. In consequence of Mr. Wigan's continued illness, and retirement from the conduct of this theatre, it is understood that the management will in future be vested in Mr. Robson and Mr. Embden. This arrangement promises well, and we wish these gentlemen prosperity in their undertaking.

MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH FARREN, late Mrs. Faucit, the wife of Mr. William Farren, the great actor, died at Brompton, on Tuesday, aged sixty-eight. Her professional reputation belongs to the past. She first appeared in *Desdemona*, in 1813. Among her prominent characters were also *Emilia*, and *Lady Clara* in "Charles II."

PANORAMA OF SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. Burford has just added to his establishment in Leicester-square a panoramic view of Sierra Leone, which embraces the capital and harbour, and the scenery immediately surrounding them. The picture is cleverly painted throughout.

THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA FOR CHINA.

WE have been favoured with the Sketch (engraved upon the next page,) by an officer of the Gun-boat Squadron, accompanied by a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"H.M.S. —, Gun-boat Squadron,
Madeira, May 17.

"I have just time to write you a line, and inclose this sketch of our arrival at Madeira, which, after a rough passage across the Bay of Biscay, I can assure you is no unpleasant change. The island looks beautiful, and the old *Furios*, with her family of gun-boats all coming to an anchor, gave a stir to the scene quite foreign to the usual quiet of Funchal Roads.

"We are all quite well, and the greatest unanimity prevails throughout the squadron. Everybody is looking forward to our speedy arrival at our destination; but, of course, it will be some time before we get out to China. The gun-boats behaved uncommonly well in our Bay of Biscay gale. You should have seen them tossing about from one wave to another, under close reefs; and, though it blew heavily, we managed to keep company, and arrived here together. You must excuse this hasty note. I will write you a longer letter, and send, I hope, a more interesting sketch when we arrive in our field of action."



ARRIVAL OF THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA AT HANKOW, EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE
BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
RAILWAY.—GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD.

SATURDAY last was a grand day for the county of Lincoln generally, and for the inhabitants of the towns of Sleaford and Grantham in particular, for on that day was inaugurated the opening of a branch line between those thriving little towns which must confer the greatest advantages upon that part of the country in developing the rich and industrial resources of the district. The line was opened to the public on Monday.

The new line of railway is about fourteen miles in extent, and forms part of the intended line from Grantham to the port of Boston. It has been constructed at a cost of about £8000 per mile, by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Smith and Knight.

From an early hour in the morning of Saturday the population of Sleaford were astir, and large numbers of people from Boston and other places to which the line is hereafter to be extended thronged into the thoroughfares of this cleanly and picturesque little town. The church bells commenced ringing at half-past seven o'clock, and continued their joyous peals throughout the day. At intervals a band of music perambulated through the town. All the shops and places of business were closed, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were invited to partake of the festivities that were liberally provided for them. At the goods station a splendid banquet was prepared for the directors, their ladies, and their friends. In the cricket-ground adjoining were erected marquees inclosing long lines of tables, upon which were profusely laid all the accessories necessary to constitute a good and substantial dinner for the working classes of the town and its neighbourhood.

By order of the directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, who have undertaken to work the traffic of the new branch, an express train, conveying a party of the shareholders and friends of Mr. Ingram, the Chairman of the Directors of the branch line, left the terminus at King's-cross at half-past nine o'clock, arriving at Grantham at half-past twelve o'clock; thence they were conveyed by a special train, the engine of which was tastefully orna-

mented with wreaths of laurel and other evergreens, to the town of Sleaford. Their arrival was greeted with the welcoming plaudits of the population, who lined the station on both sides, and with the music of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry band. Amongst the assembled crowd were several hundreds of children dressed in their holiday clothes, holding flags and banners in their hands, all bearing appropriate mottoes and moral admonitions.

A procession was then formed of the directors, contractors, officials, visitors, and others, accompanied by two of the local bands, which passed through the principal streets of the town, from many of the houses of which streamed flags and banners, illustrative of the alliance formed between this country, France, Sardinia, and Turkey.

On the return of the procession to the starting-point the working men of the New and Old Sleaford, Holdingham, and Quarrington assembled under the tents erected in the cricket-field, and partook of the excellent dinner provided for them.

At five o'clock their wives and children were entertained at the same tables (which had been vacated for them) to an excellent tea, accompanied with a profusion of cakes.

At seven o'clock in the evening the masters and mistresses of the different schools of the town assembled their pupils on the cricket-field, where, after the National Anthem had been sung, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Yerburch, the worthy Vicar, every one of the children, amounting in all to about 700, received a silver three-pence and a bun. This was not the least interesting part of the festivities of the day, which on this occasion were extended to every individual, young and old, resident in the town and neighbourhood.

The grand banquet given by the directors and the contractors took place at two o'clock, under a marquee erected on the site intended for the goods station. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., the Chairman of the Directors of the branch line, presided. There were upwards of 350 persons present, including a large number of ladies, amongst whom were the following:—Mr. A. Wilson, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. C. Chaplin, of Blankney; Mr. G. H. Packe, Deputy Chairman of the Great Northern Railway; Colonel French, M.P., Mr. Seymour Clarke, the Rev. R. Yerburch, Vicar of Sleaford; Mrs. Herbert Ingram, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Yerburch, Mrs. E. Watkin, Miss Moore, Mr. Samuel Read, Mr. E. Watkin, M.P., Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Mechi, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Thomas Parry, Vice-Chairman; Charles Mackay, LL.D., of London;

the Rev. E. Trollope, Mr. Henry Tootal, Deputy Chairman of the Boston Railway; Mr. S. H. Stephenson, C.E., Mr. George Knight, contractor; Mr. Joseph Wyles, Chairman of the Ambergate Railway; Mr. R. S. Wilkinson, Stock Exchange; Mr. M. P. Moore, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. E. Newbatt, agent to the Marquis of Bristol; Mr. W. Dolby, agent to Sir John Thorold; the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsbay; Mr. Henry Peake, Mr. Charles Kirk, Mr. E. Harrison, resident engineer; Mr. Charles Crampton, C.E., of London; Captain Manby, C.E., of London; Mr. A. Sturrock, of Doncaster; the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Peter Cunningham, of London; Mr. Shirley Brooks, of London; Mr. Thomas Wise, of Boston; Mr. M. Staniland, of Boston; Mr. W. Chapman, of Boston; Mr. R. Hubert, Mr. J. S. Cooke, Mr. Thomas Wright, &c.

Great regret was expressed that the late accident to Lord Yarborough, who had accepted the invitation, prevented his Lordship's attendance at the dinner.

Grace having been said by the Vicar, the Rev. R. Yerburch, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to.

"The Army and Navy" was responded to by Colonel French, M.P. Mr. Parry, in a complimentary speech, proposed "The health of the Members for the Southern Division of the county of Lincoln."

Mr. Wilson, M.P., returned thanks.

The Chairman said, as the next toast on the list was one in which he was personally interested, Mr. Lindsay had kindly undertaken the office of proposing it.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., said he felt that he was somewhat out of place in rising to propose what was called the toast of the day. But the Chairman, through a delicacy which he could well understand and appreciate in so large a shareholder in the undertaking the success of which he was about to propose, had deputed him (Mr. L.) to discharge that duty. In obedience to his wishes, and admiring the feeling which prompted it, he now ventured to submit that toast for their approval (Cheers); it was "Success to the Sleaford and Boston and Midland Counties Railway" (Great cheering). He was sure they would all join heartily with him in wishing success to the undertaking opened that day. A new era had arisen in the town; henceforth they were two hours nearer to the great capital of the empire than they were before. They had thus saved two hours of time, and time was capital. They had gained more than they were aware of then, but they would feel the benefit hereafter. As to what was called the direct success of the undertaking, he thought that the gentlemen who invested their capital looked to that to too great an extent. If they looked more to the indirect benefits to be derived—the unseen and imperishable advantages of a railway to such a



ANCASTER, ON THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

town as this—they would find that they were far greater than the direct gains, which were too often sought for by those who invested their money in great public works. But even so far as the direct gains were concerned, in looking at the map, as he had done that day, there was no doubt, speaking as a man of experience, that those direct gains from the present railway must ultimately be very great. Turn to any place, not merely in England, but look over the broad surface of Europe, the railway success perhaps in all cases had not been directly, but the success had been indirectly, great wherever the iron road had been established. It developed trade, and it opened up the districts around. The line just opened would bind the people of that town in commercial bonds with Grantham, Boston, and Nottingham, and it would make them know each other better than hitherto, because it would bring them oftener together; it would make them all richer than they had hitherto been, because it would enable them to exchange their commodities oftener and to greater advantage; it would make them wiser, happier, and better men than they had hitherto been. He called upon them, then, to join with him in wishing "Success to the Sleaford and Grantham and Midland Counties Railway."

The toast was drunk amidst the most tremendous cheers. The Chairman then rose and said he had very great pleasure in proposing to them a toast which, though it was not the toast of the day, was very closely connected with it. He had not had an opportunity of seeing much of this railway which had been the subject of his hon. friend's observations. He would, however, with their permission, say something of the history of this new branch line. He had for years known that the traffic of this district ran from east to west, and that the railway to its native town of Boston would be a direct line, as near as it could be made, to the great industrial and manufacturing town of Nottingham. He was one of those who had joined in this scheme with some of his Ambergate friends. Mr. Wise, the banker, of Nottingham, was a strong supporter of this undertaking. The friends of this scheme had many difficulties to contend against. The general panic which followed the railway mania of 1845 had left some of its injurious effects—people were still afraid to take shares in such enterprises, and it was by no means easy to restore their confidence. Remembering all those difficulties which beset the undertaking, the railway which had just been opened showed what a determined people could do when they were in earnest. Without the assistance of what he might call the great landed proprietors of the country, the people themselves could make a railway, and could open it as they had done today (Cheers). He had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the hearty zeal and the public spirit of the people of Sleaford in connection with this railway, which they so well deserved. Well, after the Sleaford people they had to thank the gentlemen connected with one of the finest railways in the country—he alluded to the directors of the Great Northern Railway. The Chairman concluded by proposing "The healths of the Directors of the Great Northern Railway, and those of Mr. Packe and Mr. Chaplin."

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Packe said he regretted very much the absence of the worthy Chair-

man of the Great Northern Railway Company. That gentleman would have attended there that day but that he was prevented by other engagements of an important character. He (Mr. Packe) was much gratified with the large number of ladies and gentlemen that had come there to celebrate the opening of a railway which, though small in size, was nevertheless great in importance. He returned them his best thanks for the honour they had done him in the toast which they had just drunk.

Mr. Chaplin also briefly returned thanks. The Chairman then called attention to the next toast, which he considered the most important of all. He had first the pleasing duty of informing the ladies and gentlemen there that this railway would be open for the public on Monday next (Cheers). The Board of Trade had decided that it might be then opened, and he could say that it was as good a line as any ever made within the United Kingdom. Being so, it was beyond the power of the Board of Trade to stop it; but, as he had stated, they had allowed it to be opened. Now, there was no use in having a railway unless it were worked properly, punctually, and safely. He had to propose the health of a gentleman who, he would say without the slightest reservation, was the greatest railway administrator of the present time—he alluded to Mr. Seymour Clarke (Cheers). He (the Chairman) had experienced the greatest kindness from Mr. Clarke, who had really gone out of his way to serve them and to advance the interests of this district. He, therefore, hoped they would drink this toast with the same enthusiasm with which he would himself drink it—"The health of Mr. Seymour Clarke, the General Manager of the Great Northern Railway."

The toast was drunk with all the honours. Mr. Seymour Clarke thanked them most heartily for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health. As a stranger, perhaps, he should be trespassing on them if he proposed a toast; but the one he would submit to them would no doubt be received with such enthusiasm that he felt he might be pardoned for his presumption. He had alluded to Mr. Ingram. He was satisfied that the feeling of the people of Sleaford was that, had it not been for Mr. Ingram—he did not say this railway would never have been made—but they certainly would not have been assembled there on that day to celebrate its opening (Cheers). They owed, then, to Mr. Ingram, and to his connection with the town and port of Boston, of which he was the worthy representative, the accomplishment so far of this great undertaking. He now begged leave to propose, with all the honours to which he was so much entitled, "The health of the worthy Representative of Boston in Parliament, the Chairman of the Sleaford and Boston Railway Company, Herbert Ingram, Esq., their President on the present occasion."

The toast was received with the most rapturous applause, the entire company rising and joining most cordially in the cheers, which were again and again repeated.

Mr. Ingram said he returned Mr. S. Clarke and the brilliant assembly that had done him so much honour his deep and heartfelt thanks. He confessed that he felt a little proud that day to think that, after all the trouble and anxiety he had gone through for some years past in connec-

tion with this great undertaking, he had at last seen some part of the railway opened. They had travelled over their property that day, and they might safely say it was as good a line as any in the kingdom, as regarded its safety and general construction. He trusted he would be allowed to say that, after doing so much for Sleaford, he felt they were entitled to ask some of the gentlemen present—the landed proprietors—to come forward, and to do in regard to the continuance of the line to Boston what the people of Sleaford had already done in the line just opened. If they gave their aid towards the completion of the railway, he was prepared to do his part in the matter (Cheers). They would in such case soon have the whole line to Boston opened to the public. The expense of the remainder of the projected line would be, comparatively speaking, little. He, therefore, asked the landed proprietors, if they had any spirit about them, to come forward at once to complete the whole line of railway. He thought he had a right to be supported in his efforts to extend it to his native town of Boston, which he had the honour to represent in Parliament. In conclusion, he begged to express his deep thanks for the kindness they had manifested in drinking his health.

Mr. Trollop proposed "Health and prosperity to the town of Sleaford." Mr. Parry returned thanks, and proposed the "Health of the Engineer of the Line, Mr. George Robert Stephenson."

Mr. Watkin then proposed "The Press, and healths of Dr. Mackay, the able Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and Mr. Cunningham," which was duly acknowledged by those gentlemen. Mr. S. Clarke said he had been instructed by their worthy Chairman to propose a toast. It came somewhat late, but he was satisfied it would be received with good feeling on their parts. In proposing, then, "The health of the Contractors of the Railway," he felt he might be permitted, with the freedom of an old friend, to call attention to their merits as men and gentlemen as well as contractors (Hear, hear). It had been his office to be associated for many years with Messrs. Smith and Knight, and never had he the good fortune to transact business with men that were more honourable in the fulfilment of their engagements, more prompt in their execution of them, more desirous of pleasing every body, and more zealous to carry out to the letter their undertakings, than the contractors to this new branch railway, Messrs. Smith and Knight (Cheers). He would propose then, with the greatest satisfaction, "The healths of Messrs. Smith and Knight, the worthy contractors of this railway." The toast was drunk with general acclamation. Mr. Knight responded.

The Chairman then proposed "The Ladies."

Mr. Mark Lemon, having been loudly called upon, returned thanks for the ladies in his usual vein of happy banter.

This terminated the proceedings of the banquet, the greater portion of the company being compelled to return to London by a special train that was in waiting for them.

The vocal music was under the direction of Mr. Ransford, and was ably executed by that gentleman, Mr. Genge, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. McDavitt.

The festivities throughout the town were, however, kept up until a late hour, the whole terminating with a grand display of fireworks.

DEATH.

On the 6th inst., at Bockenheilm, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Carlota Fred, infant son of F. Cowper, Jun., Esq.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings give notice to Artists who have prepared Designs for the Monument proposed to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, that they will have the opportunity of attending at Westminster Hall, from the 6th to the 11th day of July next (both days inclusive) to unpack and set up their Models in the space previously determined by the First Commissioner, upon expressing their desire to do so in writing (under signature of the motto inscribed upon such models), addressed to the First Commissioner, 12, Whitehall-place, London, on or before the 5th inst.

The Models not set up by the 11th July by the Artists sending them in will be unpacked and set up under the direction of the Commissioners.

(Signed) ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead

Instituted, 1827; incorporated, 1831.
The THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVEOR, M.P., in the chair.
The Rev. Canon Dale and the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., will conduct the examination of the children, which will commence at half-past 2.
The doors of the Asylum will be opened at 2 o'clock.
Dinner will be provided at half-past 4 p.m.
The vocal arrangements under the direction of Mr. Bayley, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, who will preside at the piano-forte, assisted by Miss Ransford, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Lawler. Family tickets, admitting three persons, one guinea; or, single tickets for one person, half a guinea; may be obtained at the office, 46, Ludgate-hill, where subscriptions or donations will be most gratefully received.
Office, 46, Ludgate-hill. JOHN BUCKLER, Sec.

NATIONAL (late Cholera) ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON.

The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, at the STAR and GARTER, RICHMOND-HILL.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE in the Chair.
Donations and subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, H. Kinnebrook, Esq., to the Hon. Secretaries—Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Churchfields, Blackfriars-road; and Rev. Richard Whitington, Chapter House, St. Paul's; and to the Secretary, K. W. Newman, Esq., 9, Limer Temple-lane, Temple; of whom tickets for the Dinner (11s. each) may be obtained.
JOSEPH BROWN, M.A. Hon. Sec.
RICHARD WHITINGTON, M.A. Secs.

BRANKSEA CASTLE ISLAND AND ESTATE, in the Harbour of Poole, Dorsetshire.

MESSRS. DRIVER have been favoured with directions to submit for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd JULY, at Twelve, in One Lot, the exceedingly valuable and highly-improved Freehold Property and Domain well known as BRANKSEA CASTLE ESTATE AND ISLAND, of about 760 acres, in the Harbour of Poole, Dorsetshire. This property is within one mile of Poole, where there is a station on the Southampton and Dorchester Railway, and is only a quarter of a mile from a point of the main land of the county of Dorset, and thus easily accessible. The island is well timbered, and comprises a noble Norman castle, standing boldly out, fronting the sea, and commanding the bar of Poole Harbour. There are mounted forts and batteries, capital landing-place, quay, boat-houses, numerous dwelling-houses, a preventive service or coast-guard station; there are also farm buildings and premises, most complete dairy, magnificent pheasantry, comprising several acres well planted and inclosed; an elegant fishing temple; fresh-water lakes, abounding with fish and wild-fowl; heronry or craneery. A considerable portion of the island is in cultivation, and a further portion could be easily brought into the like. There is also a village called Maryland, on another part of the island; a new church, fitted and completed in a most elegant manner, has lately been erected and endowed at considerable cost; a complete and spacious villa has been recently built on the pleasantest bank, formerly intended for the parsonage. About 110 acres, immediately under the Castle, have been recently reformed, reclaimed, and thoroughly embanked, and when in meadow will form an important feature. The island, besides its residential, has a valuable commercial character; it abounds in pottery and china clay of the best and purest quality; the fire-brick and fire-lump clay, the sand for glass-making, terra-cotta clay, brick clay, and a number of other valuable minerals in abundance. The island is also rich in alum-clay, and which is on the surface of the estate, and extends to a considerable depth. The manufacturing premises comprise the terra-cotta works, pottery works, brickyard, fire-brick and lump kilns, worked by steam-engines and other machinery, together with other necessary attendants on these works in the shape of buildings and premises; besides which there is a railway running along one part of the shore of the island, connecting the whole of the clay, &c., ground, with the manufacturing sheds, and premises, also communicating with the pier running out to such deep water that vessels of 200 tons can load and unload. This railway is carried on the pier to the landing-place, on which is a turn-table, by which three vessels can load and unload at one time. There are many other features connected with this valuable and important island. Suffice it to say that, from its peculiar nature, both the residential and commercial values can be individually enjoyed without the least interference with each other. Linked together with illustrations, plans, and sections, 10s. each, may be had of Weston Apin, Esq., Solicitor, Clipping-Norton; of Messrs. Oliver, Lavin, and Peasey, Solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; of Horatio Dain, Esq., Solicitor, 12, Parliament-street, Westminster; and of Messrs. Driver, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 5, Whitehall, London, S.W., at whose offices samples of the clay and alum may be seen.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Dr.

GASPER, Principal of the English Institution for Young Gentlemen at Heidelberg, will be at Midsummer, for the purpose of taking back PUPILS who may be intrusted to his care. Prospective to be had at Mr. Culverwell's, 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, where Dr. G. may be spoken with every day from Eleven to One, from the 25th June till July 6th.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S

ROTATIONAL MICROSCOPE, packed in Mahogany Case, with three Powers, Condenser, Filters, and two Slides, will show the animalcules in water. Price 18s. 6d. Address, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes, of the most improved construction, and of all sizes, from 1s. to 100s., may be seen and tried at all times, and will do everything which the power of nature can with it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air.—The Field, June 6th, 1857.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE

PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents. Price 1s. 6d. May be had at the book-stalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in

every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the

ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. W. Observe, opposite to the Royal Exchange, combined with great power, and of the most perfect construction, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose of the telescope, and are not injured by the weather. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become the general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable,

invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can see and know 1½ mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles, price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 15s. 6d. to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument

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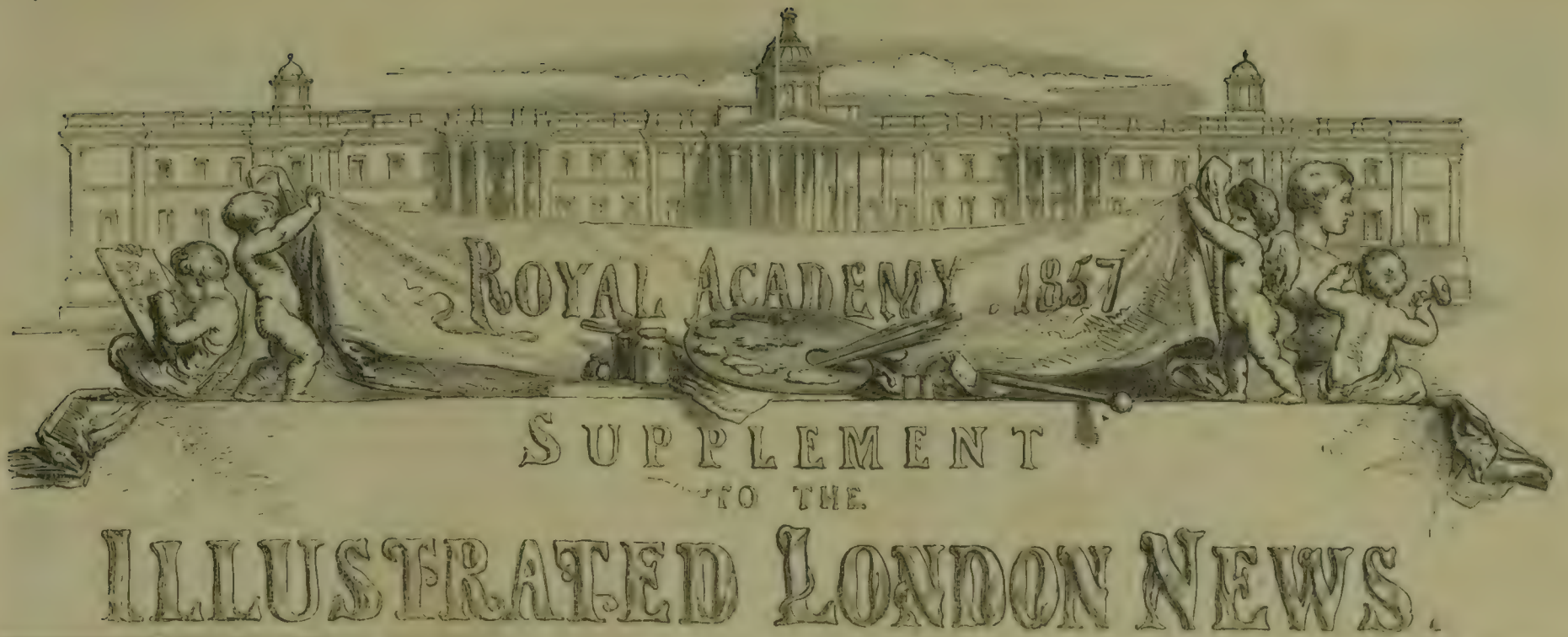
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ROYAL ACADEMY 1857

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 865.]

JUNE 20, 1857.

[Vol. xxx.]

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.

We this day publish our Annual Supplement of Engravings, selected from the most popular works in the Picture Exhibitions of the season. These specimens are from the collections of the Royal Academy and the Societies of Painters in Water-Colours.

We have in preceding numbers examined all the various departments of the great National Exhibition at the Royal Academy, excepting the Miniatures and Sculpture, which form the subject of the first of the following articles and our last notice of the Exhibition in Trafalgar-square.

We next conclude our observations upon the landscape works of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Then follow descriptive, rather than critical, notices of the pictures here engraved. We have already reported our impressions of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours and the other exhibitions—that of the British Institution, the National Institution, the Society of British Artists, the French Artists, &c.—at the time of their opening to the public.

Taking a general retrospective view of the art productions of the year, and comparing them with those of last year, the most regrettable feature is that there is scarcely a single new name; while last season several artists previously unknown immensely distinguished themselves. Some of our artists, however, whom we thought hopelessly at low-water mark, have had quite a spring tide. A very satisfactory circumstance is that there is greater evidence of artists beginning to think, and at last to give up some of the more hackneyed themes. But, if commercial principles and the laws of demand and supply have any influence upon the development of art, there never was a more encouraging period than the present. Pictures are everywhere sold with amazing rapidity. For example, the works in the Galleries of the Painters in Water-Colours were nearly all sold at the "Private View;" as were also a great proportion of those in the other exhibitions.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. THE MINIATURES, SCULPTURE, &c.

THERE is an evident falling off in the number of miniatures this year, and some of the better-known artists are scarcely equal to themselves. The decrease in the number of contributions of this class is attributable to the fact that many of our incipient, or rather pseudo, miniature-painters are employed to colour photographs. We think this is to be somewhat regretted, since such practice will utterly preclude any real progress in art; and we may see an extremely pleasing and eminently English branch of art undeservedly neglected. There will, however, probably be to some extent a reaction when the real character and unavoidable shortcomings of photographic portraiture (as so ably explained in an article in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*) are better understood; and, above all, when more general good taste eschews those nondescript productions—coloured photographs—productions which have neither the beauty of art nor the approximate truth of science, which are neither picture nor photograph, and whose dauby meretriciousness fades in a few months from the chemically-prepared surface which it covers.

Among the miniature-painters Sir William Ross, R.A., still excels in the higher qualities. He is very truthful in resemblance, exquisite in feeling and expression, delicate and transparent in colouring, and masterly in drawing. He is more than ever remarkable for freedom of handling, laying himself as it were open before you in order to prove that the most exquisite effects may be gained by means which appear the simplest. The charming portrait of "Mrs. Cairnes" (792) is distinguished by all these qualities; and No. 796 is not far behind it. In the latter, however, we remark what is becoming rather conspicuous in the miniatures of Sir W. Ross—viz., that the colouring of the flesh appears sometimes in patches, occasioned partly by his using too much blue in the local parts in his extreme anxiety to give delicacy, and thus losing the

more advantageous use of blue in modelling the receding parts; indeed, he frequently appears to ignore this use of his pearly tint altogether. There are several small miniatures by Sir William placed together, among which the sad sweet face of the "Empress of the French" (744) will be distinguished. The wonderfully-apprehensive look of the "Dowager Viscountess Hardinge" (775), and the very pleasing girlish grace and the archly-elevated

eyebrow of "Lady Louisa Hamilton" (778), will not fail also to command admiration.

The style of Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., is so entirely distinct from that of Sir William Ross that they are in no sense rivals. Mr. Thorburn has, with much originality and considerable fancy, unequalled breadth, depth, and power. But the latter qualities cannot, we think, be obtained without sacrificing some of the peculiar and distinctive charms



"THE EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of miniature-painting. When the ivory is loaded and covered with paint, its exquisite surface and warm, delicate semi-transparency are in a great measure lost. Of course, if an able and original artist—which Mr. Thorburn undoubtedly is—aims at obtaining the effect of oil-painting in water-colour, he will surely succeed in giving us powerful pictures. But, if power and breadth are his objects, why not paint with a vehicle which would give these qualities in a far greater degree and in immeasurably less time? All Mr. Thorburn's pictures (for we may call them such) show this year improvement in drawing and modelling. "Lady Scott" (762) is his best work; not that the artist interests us very much with the face, but nothing can be finer than the sculptural pose, the classical arrangement of the rich drapery, and the splendid colouring and intensely gorgeous tone of the lower part. "The Countess of Kintore" (738) is very refined in expression, but the sky is too blue even for the fair hair. The portrait of "Mrs. Manners Sutton" (795) is affected in attitude, but it is unusually broad and round in effect, and the hands and arms are extremely beautiful in form and sentiment, though there is a little license in the tapering of the errant fingers. The attitude of "The Countess of Mountcharles" (791) is not right, and the artist has not done justice to his subject.

Mr. Wells ranks high for drawing, colour, and composition; though breadth of effect is sometimes diminished by a little edginess. The pensiveness carried even into the hands, and the glow of soft light in the eye, render the portrait of "Miss Cameron" (747) perhaps the best work by this artist—but there are several others of great merit.

Mr. Moira's portrait of "Lady Suffolk and Child" (805) is not an improvement. The equal and minute execution realising everything so tangibly gives the whole a set stiffness, and the mind is as it were chained to the actual result gained.

All Mr. T. Carrick's miniatures are characteristic and life-like; and the portraits in particular of "W. Wilson, Esq." (798), and "J. Steele, Esq." (811), show progress, and are less monotonous in colour than Mr. Carrick is apt to be.

Mr. Gullick's large (for miniature) head of "J. Timbs, Esq., F.S.A., author of 'Curiosities of London, &c.'" (701), is broadly yet carefully and delicately elaborated, and must be a good likeness; but it is not up to "exhibition pitch" in effect.

There is great animation and character in a miniature by Mr. Basché (No. 741); and we commend the works of the following artists to the notice of the admirers of this charming and thoroughly English branch of art—viz., Messrs. Giles, W. Egle, Watson, Cruikshank, Gray, Hutton, and Miss A. Dixon.

Among the water-colour drawings we would especially mention the very pleasing full-length portrait of "Miss Louisa Maclean" (914). The artist, Mr. Godbold, was fortunate in his subject; and, although the execution is a little mechanical, the general effect is very pure and beautiful.

"Lieutenant A. R. W. Thistlethwaite," with its Crimean background (874), and "Mrs. E. J. Smith" (915), by Mr. Gullick, are good in colour, and their painstaking conscientiousness deserves recognition among the flimsy speciousness of a great deal of the portraiture on paper.

The little girl, by Mr. Wells, in No. 933, is very charming; and almost equally so the child, by Mr. Moore, in No. 910.

Mr. G. Richmond's crayon drawing it would be supererogatory to praise. The public will, however, be more than usually curious about Mr. Richmond when they know that Mr. Ruskin has engaged this artist's portraiture, and the critic's head is here to extend his popularity, we might almost say notoriety. There is also a crayon portrait of another literary gentleman, "Mr. Sydney Dobell" (815), the author of the "Roman," "Balder," &c.; the drawing by Mr. Archer. The crayon performances of Messrs. Harwood, Martin, Wells, Havel, and Cholmondeley, have much merit.

The engravers seem desirous of showing their appreciation of the recent recognition of their claims by contributing a greater number of works than usual. Among these the mezzotint engravings of the Emperor and Empress of the French, by Mr. Cousins, R.A., and the lithograph of Helen Faucit, by Mr. Lane, A.R.S., are perhaps the most noticeable.

The collection of sculpture is poor beyond all precedent. Year after year the shameful slight put upon the purest form of art, by confining it in a den of the most sinister aspect, is brought prominently before the public; and yet year after year passes by without any amelioration of what is so prejudicial to art generally—or to sculpture is intrusted the great art-canon—and so unjust to the artists themselves. We need not wonder, then, at the present meagre display. Not being endowed with a feline power of dilating the pupils of our eyes, we cannot pretend to give a very definite description of the phantom forms confined in this shadowy Hades; but, after spending some hours in these "shades below," we will state the impressions we received in the cimmerian gloom with acclimated vision.

The bust of the Queen by Mr. Noble deservedly occupies the best place in the room. The likeness is very striking; and it is, if we may be permitted to say so, very elegantly idealised. Queenly dignity is blended with the quiet self-relying grace of the English lady. There is another finely characteristic bust of Admiral Lord Lyons by Mr. Noble.

There are models here of the colossal statues of Fox, by Mr. Bailey, R.A.; and Chatham, by Mr. Mac Dowell, R.A., which have been erected in St. Stephen's Hall, the new Palace at Westminster; but, as they have been engraved and described already in our pages, we need not allude to them further. The large group by Mr. Bailey of "Adam Consoling Eve after the Evil Dream" (1209), from the passage in Milton, is not one of the artist's most successful works; yet much human emotion is embodied, taking into consideration the cold vehicle and the classical types. The grouping, Adam dandling Eve on his knee, is not particularly felicitous, rendering impossible any grand lines of composition, though the detail is of course managed with the highest skill of a master.

"The Young Naturalist" (1215), by Mr. Weekes, A.R.A., represents a girl on the sea-shore seeking to extend her knowledge among the Stelleria: she has an asterias or star-fish in her hand. The wind tosses about her hair and dress, and the artist has very boldly attempted to represent this; but no amount of genius can convey the impression of lightness and buoyancy to detached masses of so heavy a material. Sir Joshua Reynolds ably pointed this out in the statues of the Apostles in the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome. Apart from this the statue is of the highest excellence. The face is exquisitely modelled, and the whole figure full of select imitation of nature; but the malleoli are perhaps unnecessarily defined. "The Mother's Kiss" (1218) is beautifully composed, but the whole figure is not quite rightly balanced. There is also a very life-like bust by Mr. Weekes, No. 1272.

A work distinguished by some of the higher sculptural qualities, although not without minor defects, is contributed by Miss Hosmer, a young American lady, who has been studying some four years in Mr. Gibson's studio at Rome, and promises to become as distinguished in this branch of art as Rosa Bonheur is in painting. The subject is "Beatrice Cenci Asleep in her Cell the Morning before her Execution" (1211). From the simplicity of the incident the subject is far more legitimate than when the whole of her horrible story is elaborated, as in Shelley's drama. The face of Beatrice is a great success, and perfectly recalls that inexpressible pathetic expression in her portrait by Guido, in the Barberini Palace at Rome. The attitude, or, rather, the disposition of the limbs, is awkward, and sleep is not naturally represented, for there is effort about the neck. The introduction of the pillow is not in good taste; and, if introduced, the head should be more sunk in it. The manipulation, however, is admirable. The statue is executed for the Public Library of St. Louis.

"Triumph Cupid" (1221), by Mr. J. Geefs, represents Cupid, as it were, taking a little run and leap preparatory to his *enlèvement* of Psyche, or the beautifully-chiselled, but too plump and contorted, figure which stands for that exquisitely poetical but most impalpable thought. The face of Eros beams with delight; and the perfect abandonment of Psyche, who is already on the wing, sufficiently proves his triumph complete, although their fingers touch over each other's head with a little of the ballet-affectation. Few things are oftener attempted by sculptors than the embodiment of the idea of Psyche; but it is an idea which we think can but float indefinitely in the imagination, and is altogether too spiritual and transcendental to render a successful realisation possible, although the God of Love may be conventionally treated.

To say Mr. Fontana's infant statue of "Innocence" is too puerile

would be expressing ourselves tautologically; but there is certainly a distinction—which the artist has ignored—between the trivial and the silly and the most infantine expression of innocence. This is the only specimen of the application of polychromy to sculpture, and is far from pleasing, apart from the question of its æsthetic propriety. The hair is stained a warm tow, touched here and there with gold; the flesh is tinted of a waxen hue, and a delicate border is run round the edges of the drapery. The Greek sculptors of the best period, it is true, occasionally coloured their statues; but there is every reason to presume that this was done merely in deference to the popular religious prejudices which, from being formed, as M. Rochette has remarked, through familiarity with the early painted Dædalean wooden figures, the popular mind came to consider certain colours as emblematical of the attributes of their deities. When, also, a modern Greek like Mr. Gibson colours his Venus in blind imitation of antiquity (and we hear he has recently bored the ears of his goddess to attach earrings, besides presenting her with other trinkets), there is some little excuse. But to colour a simple little figure like this—of innocence, too, above all things—is simply ridiculous. It looks like a large piece of confectionery. The remaining figures being merely plaster models, we shall curtail our remarks.

To the representation of "Titania" a similar objection applies as to Psyche. We admire Mr. Earle's gracefully-recumbent figure (No. 1219); but he might as well attempt to chisel the lightest cloud tipped by summer moonlight as to try to block out in marble the evanescent being of the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The most promising and dramatic work is certainly "The Bard" (1223), by Mr. Theed, to be erected in the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. The conception is entirely worthy Gray's magnificent ode.

Mr. Bell's "Pandora" (1224) is an interesting figure and nicely modelled; but the casket does not much help its want of meaning.

We humbly submit that a classical subject should be classical in character and sentiment; but the last work, and "Proserpine" (1228), by Mr. Wood, are neither. The latter also, without being hypercritical, does not sufficiently explain itself.

Mr. Leifchild's colossal fugitive (white!) Nigger, attacked by a bloodhound, is a most unfortunate, and in very deed a monstrous, mistake.

"Echo" (1226), by Mr. Wills, though the action of the hands is a clever conceit, is not romantic, but Louis Quinze in taste.

The statuette "The Bather" (1216), by Mr. Marshall, R.A., is a poor conception. With the point of the toe actually brought into a line with the leg, the action of the gastrocnemii muscles should be more marked.

Mr. Munro's "Hippocrates" (1232) is intensely thoughtful, though scarcely the type of a philosopher. "The Sisters" (1309) are natural and exquisitely sweet in expression; and a bust of "Dr. Acland" (1280) has beautifully-idealised surface.

Among the poetical busts, "Lucetta"—from Sir E. B. Lytton's "Godolphin"—(1275), by Mr. Lowther, is distinguished by great refinement of expression. The face is sadly tender; the spirit being, as the French happily express it, *réceuilie*, as is gracefully indicated by the bowed head and the pitifully-drooping eyelids. By the same artist is a colossal bust of himself (1254), which is as powerful in character as the first is gentle in sentiment. "Nora Creina" (1272), and "Lesbia" (1277), from Moore, by Mr. Halse, realise the characters of the poet, which are, however, of hardly sufficient dignity for commemoration in marble. "Lyric Poetry" (1317), by Mr. Ambuchi, seems to deserve a far better place; but it is extremely difficult to judge of the relative merits of the busts, placed as they are almost in contact, and therefore mutually destroying the effect of each. And this especially applies to the portrait works, which it is necessary above all things to be able to view from every point, in order to discover the most characteristic aspect, which is generally on the right side. We may, however, say confidently that "Mrs. Beecher Stowe" (1353), by Miss S. Durant, is a work of the highest excellence; that Mr. Brodie's "Tennyson" (1354), in Parian marble, is a literal and forcible resemblance; that the late "Richard Sheepshanks" (1313), by Mr. Foley, A.R.A., is wonderful as a posthumous work; and that "Sir H. Stacey" (1342), by Mr. Mac Dowell, R.A., is broad and masterly.

Besides the works of portraiture we have already mentioned incidentally there is a promising model of a full-length statue of the late J. H. Vivian, M.P., by Mr. Thomas; and some good busts by Messrs. E. G. Papworth (junior), Lucas, Behnes, Edwards, Adams, Butler, Fontana, and Richardson.

Mr. Woolner exhibits striking medallion likenesses of Tennyson, Browning, and Carlyle. The artist's bust of the Poet Laureate has been sent to Manchester, but we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving of this very remarkable work.

Finally, there are two expressive and beautiful *bassi-relievi*, by Messrs. Miller and Edwards.

"EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THANK you, Herr Carl! as Mr. Ruskin would, or might, or at least should say (for, judging merely from a recent pamphlet, it is very difficult to guess what that gentleman's opinion would actually be upon any given subject); thank you, Mr. Haag, let us call you, for it is time you were naturalised and one of ourselves. We find this, to our mind, the richest and most effective work from your full, free, and glowing pencil, which we recollect. We greatly admire that picturesque ragged young goatherd, with crook and calabash, pulling away so heartily at his great goat-skin bag and Calabrian pipe, as if to celebrate, like a devout Parsee or Peruvian, the setting of the sun. And absolutely angelic is the flood of lively music he squeezes forth, compared to the nervous torture of that Scotch instrument which we suppose drives Highlanders to the very end of the earth, and the "screech" from which, Haydon says, "was as if all the devils in Hades were trying to sing through their noses, while squeezing them with their fingers and thumbs; and yet," he adds, and we must admit, "the sound is original and poetical." Our thoughtless young pifferaro is mounted on a portion of the half-buried entablature of some noble edifice, which stood erect and stately when Rome spread itself over many a mile of the now desolate and pestilential Campagna, where nothing but herds of goats and grey buffaloes range and feed. How suggestive that fragment of elaborately-chiselled stone of the departed glory, the might, the majesty, of ancient Rome! The "evening hour" effect of the picture is, also, so perfectly in keeping with the sentiment, embodied as it were in that richly-ornamented though degraded block. The meridian splendour long has past, but golden reflections yet beautifully and hallow the soil, and still suffuse the atmosphere with blushing light, and linger in the quivering exhalations which rise from the panting earth after the sun's fond and fierce regard.

And "Young Italy" may well raise mournful Memnonian melodies, commemorative not only of the magnificence of its departed greatness, but also a requiem for the death of its liberty, and a dirge for almost all that a nation holds dear. Once since her ancient glory Italia found expression for her awakened and elevated feelings in the language of art and the noblest flights of genius; but she soon sank, apparently, almost into her former lethargy. Does it not prove, however, the heart of the nation is even now the same, since she pours forth music's divinest strains and all the nations delight to listen to her? Play on, then, thou young piper, though thy music is not the choicest specimen and thy audience certainly not so considerable; and let us hope, though the sun of empire is travelling westward, perhaps to a new continent, that Italy may yet find enough vitality to start, and that soon, into one united nation—free, if not great and glorious.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.—PAINTED WINDOWS.—A meeting of the subscribers to the scheme for filling in the windows of Glasgow Cathedral with painted glass was held on Friday, the 5th inst. The Lord Provost narrated the proceedings of the committee, and stated that they had come to the conclusion that the Munich artists were superior to all others in the department of glass-painting. It was ultimately agreed that the committee be appointed a working committee to carry out the scheme. On the suggestion of Mr. G. Crawford, as representing the Trades' House, the committee was instructed to introduce subjects illustrative of the Reformation, so as to give the cathedral more decidedly the character of a Protestant church.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters and deceased British Artists opened at the Gallery in Pall-mall to the public on Monday last. Compared to the choice display of last year, the pictures are not, on the whole, of so high a character; which is no doubt attributable to the number of "art-treasures" sent to Manchester. The Exhibition will, however, be equally interesting to the general visitor, inasmuch as there are large and fine specimens of the various schools in their more advanced stages of development; although, with some three or four exceptions, the art-student and connoisseur will find fewer data for deduction and analysis, and less material for historical and chronological classification. Works, for instance, which in a richer collection would only be arranged as "gallery pictures" (but that are, nevertheless, the best of their kind) are here placed on "the line."

"Our Saviour receiving the Soul of the Virgin" (64) is a small picture by Giotto, in extraordinary preservation, from Mr. Davenport Bromley's unequalled collection of early Italian art. It is a beautiful specimen of the ingenuous religious feeling of true pre-Raphaelite art. St. Joseph partly supports the outstretched body of the Virgin, while her spirit has ascended, and, in the conventional form of a little child (as adopted at the period), stretches out its hands as if for a more close embrace in the arms of our Saviour, who is merely placed a little above the couch. One of our Lord's brethren kneels in front, another wrings his hands beyond, and the Apostles, intermingled with angels, stand around. A characteristically simple anachronism may be observed in that while an elder is reading some service from a book with Hebrew characters, others are employed, together with angels, performing the offices of the Romish Church—such as sprinkling holy water, and bearing wax tapers and censers. The picture illustrates the advance made in composition by Giotto. We see for the first time since the decline of ancient art a successful attempt made at the regular disposition of the subject in the space allotted. An angel holding a candle, and another arranging the grave-clothes, are very beautiful. Vasari has described this work, and states that it was especially praised by Michael Angelo.

At the head of the North Room is one of the finest specimens of Guercino we have seen (No. 4). The subject represents "St. Louis di Gonzaga and an Angel," whom he is said to have seen in a vision, and who stands pointing to an altar on which is placed a crucifix. This vision so impressed the mind of the saint that, though heir to the Duke of Mantua, he resigned his right of succession, and entered the society of Jesuits. He is already invested in the habit of the order, and he has thrown his ducal crown behind him. A cherub is descending with a less perishable diadem, and a heavenly orchestra celebrates his pious resolution. Few works of this precocious and prolific, but frequently commonplace, master are so elevated in feeling, or so satisfactory in expression. The colouring is brilliant, the design grand yet simple, and the general effect imposing, without violence of contrast. Another picture by Guercino, "Esther before King Ahasuerus" (45), is also distinguished by fine qualities, but the energy of the shadows has degenerated into a foxiness of tone. This picture is from the Duke of Northumberland's collection, and it is due to his Grace to mention that he has been an extremely liberal contributor, though some of the works have only recently been purchased. "Il Kiposo" (14), by Murillo, is remarkable for the superior types of the heads—being far more generalised and less Spanish than usual; but, above all, for its amenity of sentiment and exquisite sweetness of tone. The solicitude of St. Joseph and the Virgin, and the childlike interest of the attendant cherubs, are very beautifully expressed; but the fascination of its colouring and its pervading suavity of effect would alone give it high value. A small "Assumption" (9), by Murillo, is also very fine in colour.

Titian does not in this Gallery assert his superiority as a colourist. A small replica of "Venus endeavouring to dissuade Adonis from the Chase," in the National Gallery (6), is certainly rich and broad in the local flesh tints; and a "Female Head" (37), in addition to being a wonderful piece of foreshortening, is delicate in gradation and tender in tone, but the portraits are unusually negative in hue. The "Portrait of an Admiral" (16) is, however, remarkable for its expression of conscious existence and sternness of character, whilst a "Man with a Hawk" (11) has splendid intensity of tone. The superb richness of effect and true Italian glow of Giorgione are united to his breadth of style in the well-known "Female at a Well" (41), from the collection of the Royal Academy.

"Erminia and the Shepherd" (46), by Ludovico Carracci, and a large landscape (No. 42), grand in composition and in its masses of light and shade, by Domenichino, are both interesting—especially the latter.

Besides two or three very finely-expressive heads, and a small study for the large picture at Bologna, there is a noble work by Guido—"The Baptism of Christ" (15). The colouring is more than usually positive and brilliant, but the nude figures are too equally relieved.

The student of art will take especial interest in a few of the following works:—For instance, there is a portrait of "Sebastian del Piombo" (7), by Rosso Fiorentino, a painter of the Florentine school but little known. The picture has, besides, something of Venetian fulness of effect. "Head of a Maiden" (26) is a small work by Ridolfi Ghirlandajo, the son of the early and eminent Florentine painter. Though somewhat dry in execution, the gradations are refined, and the expression has much of the sweetness of Raphael's early works. A small work, "Martyrdom of Saints" (23), is assigned to Raphael himself; but it is not mentioned in Passavant's list of the great painter's works, nor in any other with which we are acquainted; and from internal evidence, if by Raphael at all, it must be a very youthful production of the Pietro Perugino period. The extraordinary early work by Correggio, "The Holy Family" (32)—so bad in drawing yet so strong in effect—formerly in Rogers's collection, is in this exhibition. There is also a very interesting work by the Ferrarese master, Garofalo, "Our Saviour Casting out Spirits" (17), a "Holy Family" (10), by Bonifazio, and "The Virgin and Child" (36), by Patenier, an early, exquisitely-finished, and picturesque work of small dimensions.

"The Virgin and Saints" (69) is a fine example of Cima di Conegliano—the successful follower, according to Ridolfi, of the style of Giovanni Bellini. The type of the Virgin's face is not so conventional as even later art. Specimens of the works of better-known artists of the southern schools are in the rooms, such as those by A. Caracci, Salvator Rosa, Spagnoletto, Tintoretto, (of somewhat doubtful genuineness, we think), Carlo Dolci, Paul Veronese, &c., but they are not particularly important.

Turning to the northern schools, we find Rubens worthily represented. "View of a Château, with Figures" (60), is a small landscape, quite indescribably lovely in colour. A sparklingly fresh and perfectly transparent, yet glowing, atmosphere suffuses the scene; and every object reflects, as it were, gym-light of variegated hues through the translucent medium. The water is crystal itself, with its fairy-like reflections held in liquid suspension. As specimens of the portraiture of Rubens, the candid face in No. 29, and the admirably-painted head in No. 39, are not unavourable examples; but, as an instance of the painter's affluence of power for the representation of figures vigorously engaged, nothing he has even done himself surpasses "A Wolf Hunt" (162). The wild tangle of the composition, the force of the colouring, the dash of the execution, and the extreme animation of the figures, displayed, however, without loss of dignity, are beyond all praise. "Diana and her Nymphs" (86) is an example of the large mythological compositions of the painter. But the adipose redundancy of the Flemish vases in Rubens's pictures is singularly inappropriate for the classical goddess of the chase, especially when one thinks of that tall, slender, agile figure in the Louvre.

Vandyke comes very near his master in style and execution in "Christ Betrayed" (12), and the expression in the heads surpasses many similar works by Rubens. The face of our Saviour is very full of the touching evidences of the agony in the garden; and as Judas is about to kiss him, the human nature seems to say "How can you betray me?" while, studying this, Divinity is eloquent in "Not my will but thine be done!" There are several portraits by Vandyke, distinguished by his well-known grace and refinement, but none demanding very especial consideration.

By Rembrandt there is the celebrated Portrait of his Mother (17). The character, the intensity of settled expression in the face, and the truth to unaffected nature are very extraordinary. But, though there is the customary aim at forcing the chiaroscuro to the utmost limit,

the effect of illusive liquid depth is not so astonishing as usual, and the colouring in parts is quite livid. "Portrait of a Female" (87) is, however, admirably modelled and relieved by the light and shade. The frank expression of the face is also quite charming.

The free, dexterous handling and the variety of Teniers are seen to advantage in a village "Merry-making" (83) in the open air, with its numerous figures; but his command over expression is far more conspicuous in "The Gazette" (122). The execution is also of the painter's choicest quality—not in the least laboured or overloaded on the one hand, or, on the other, so thinly painted as to leave the play of the pencil visible in opaque smears over the shade preparation, or exact anything from the eye. "Courtship" (114) is equally droll, but, being more carefully worked up, is rather harder and colder. Its sparkling lights are, however, touched with magical delicacy and precision.

A small "Merry-making" (70), by Jan Steen, is even more remarkable for boisterous, drunken fun and inventive humour than the two large pictures exhibited last year. It would occupy far more space than we have at our disposal to describe the extreme variety of its comic but not coarse incidents, or even to do justice to the merits of its execution. Surely the opinion expressed by a recent biographer, that this able and industrious painter, although he represented drunken scenes, was not himself the sort he has been thought, is well founded.

The name of Hobbins carries with it the guarantee of high excellence, but we find, nevertheless, No. 84 comparatively heavy and uninteresting. Two pictures by Ruysdael are very striking and poetical. A "Landscape and Figures" (79) is especially remarkable for the impressive manner in which the knarled trunks of the oaks come out against the pale soft light of the evening sky. The elaboration of the whole picture is highly descriptive in character. No. 90 is also picturesque in composition, grand and solemn in feeling and tone. "A River Scene, with Men-of-War and Boats" (88), is an excellent W. Vaudeville, full of Dutch coldness, but equally full of Dutch accuracy and observation. Berghem and Both are likewise here, and a picture by the French master Le Sueur. To the curious we commend the very interesting portraits, by Mabuse, of "Henry VII." &c. (73).

The exhibited works by deceased British artists are principally portraits, and we get some pleasant introductions to a few of the celebrities of the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present. Here are Dr. Johnson, stooping and concentrated, by Gainsborough; General Paoli, with shaggy yellow eyebrows and mechanically-drawn eyes peering from under them; and Mrs. Siddons, painted as if for the stage certainly, but looking anything but a tragedy queen, by Lawrence. Here are Vestris "Le Dieu de la Danse," and Paul Methuen, the picture collector, both by Gainsborough; and the artists Benjamin West and Sir William Beechey, with Judge Gensow, painted with finished delicacy by Rowland. There are full-lengths of Hayley, the biographer of Cooper and the poet of painting, &c.; his son, and little Phyllis, the sculptor; all on one canvas, by Romney; and the artist's own burly head and laughing face looking in at one corner of the picture. Here are Nelson, Sterne, and the chief warrior of the Mohawk nation of Indians commonly called Captain Brant, 1776—an excellent portrait by Stewart—besides others of less note.

Every display of this kind, inviting a comparison of our portrait-painters, leaves us with a deeper impression of the false refinement and meretricious taste of Sir Thomas Lawrence, whilst Sir Joshua Reynolds, though often, as here, extremely unequal, constantly grows in our respect and admiration. The best work by Reynolds is a superb full-length of Lady Compton (139) of a very rich tone, but a fresher piece of colouring is the charming "Family Portraits" in No. 111. Romney also rises in our estimation, and but for their rather brick-like colouring, the truthful character in No. 148, and the beautiful face in No. 111, would be perfect. A sketch of a head (142), by Gainsborough, is of extreme delicacy of colour, and fully equal in refinement to Vandyke. The large picture, "Hubert and Prince Arthur in the Prison" (144), by Northcote, is too well known, by the engravings of it and otherwise, to require particular comment.

Besides the names of contributors we have already mentioned incidentally, the liberality of the following noblemen and gentlemen also demands especial recognition, viz., Lord Methuen, J. Grant, Esq., Viscount Enfield, W. Stuart, Esq., Earl Spencer, Gen. Sir W. Gomm, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and Lord Overstone.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

MR. VACHER has returned from a tour in Algeria, and in this Exhibition we have several effective pictures from his portfolio of sketches "Arabs passing the Atlas" (146)—or rather the highest peak of the Kabyle or Lesser Atlas, North Africa—is a very fine work, and full of light. The mountain forms, resembling the "chopping" waves of an angry sea, are very remarkable. We do not wonder, to look at them, that these mountains afford almost inaccessible fastnesses for the tribes, against which the French are even now compelled to send expeditions. The Arabs in the foreground, the flowering aloe by the road-side, the date palm, and other characteristically local objects, together form the subject for a picture quite out of the beaten track. The view of "The City of Algiers from the Road to Beer Mandreis" (160), is almost as striking as the *coup-d'œil* of the city, with its terraces apparently piled on each other in sport, as seen from the sea. The representation of the "Environs of Mesilah with the Tomb of Sidi bou Saad, Algeria" (111), shows at a glance nearly as much of the country, its climate, its atmosphere, and even the manners and customs of its inhabitants, as can be gleaned from many a book of travel. A party of Arabs are squatted down in the front plane of the picture, discussing their hookahs *à fresco*. Other Bedouins are preparing to start upon a journey on some camels—those, to European eyes, very unaccountable animals. No. 285 is a flood of golden light; and the "First Hour of Night," in No. 15, is poetically observed, with the rising purple mist so nicely contrasted against the still-glowing sky.

No. 107, by Mr. Sutcliffe, is a picture deserving closer examination than can be easily devoted to it from its unfair hanging. The delicacy of its feathery touch, so sharp and descriptive, and its close observation and knowledge of nature, are especially noteworthy.

All Mr. Cook's pictures are full of aerial truth, and highly imaginative and suggestive. The largest works in the Gallery do not convey the impression of space and magnitude better than these small gems of art. "A Wet and Stormy Morning, Trebarwith Sands, near Lintagel, Cornwall" (65), is absolutely ghastly in its sense of desolation, with the sickening evidences of the night's destruction strewn along the beach, and the dusky, angry gleam breaking through the rents of the leaden, lurid clouds. A Sunset Effect upon the same sands is equally truthful. The coppery tones of the horizon melting into gold higher up in the sky, and contrasted with the purple shadows from the rocks, and the green surge of the sea, are inimitable effects.

Mr. F. Warren does not look on nature with the feverish intensity which was so observable in his works of last year, and which gave them, with much artistic feeling, the startling accuracy of photographs. Nevertheless, there is much of the faithful conscientious imitation which forms the latter portion of the *Raphaelism* in "Glen Samox, Isle of Arran" (226). The sombre tones of this picture are very true to natural effect, and the heather and ferns scorched with autumnal hues are "picked out" with rare skill. The whole is rescued from being heavy by the vivid flash on the water, which serves as a focus to the picture. "Going a-Maying" (118), and "The Trysting-Tree" (119), are both charming; and, although "The Poller" (159) bears the name of Mr. Henry Warren (the President of the Society) we fancy we trace the hand of Mr. E. Warren in parts; but Mr. Warren may well be proud to be his son.

Mr. T. L. Rowbotham contributes a large and noble view of the lovely "Loch Maggiore" (142), with many of its picturesque surroundings as seen on a calm hazy morning. The work is conspicuous for its masterly breadth and beauty, brightness and transparency, freshness and vigour. The other pictures of this artist are too numerous to particularise.

Mr. Bonnet is another artist of established reputation, with perfect

command over his medium, and quite *au fait* in all its resources. He is also very broad in touch and deep in tone—qualities which occasionally render his foliage heavy. The fine general effect and the force of colour in "Glen Nevis" (48) are, however, undeniable.

Mr. McKean is still more bold in the application of his pigments, and all his various works are full of power.

Mr. Telkin has steeped the often-painted "Piazzetta, Venice" (191) in so beautiful a tone of colour and lit it with such an original effect of light that it comes upon us with all the charm and freshness of novelty.

Mr. Philp's picture, "The Stag Rocks, Lizard Point, Cornwall" (128), has a very promising and high order of excellence. The glistening white light sleeping on the keen edge of the ocean, continued tremulously to the sparkling sea-shore, and the dazzling effect of the whole circumambient atmosphere, we have seldom seen equalled.

Artists generally arrive at a higher character of breadth of style by early attention to detail; but Mr. D'Egville reverses the rule, and is so happy in his efforts this year at greater finish that we do not desire progress in any other direction.

The light and water in particular are very successful in "Richmond Castle, Yorkshire" (189), by Mr. Whymer.

The merits of Mr. Fahey's pictures are well known to the public. As they are very numerous this year, we may therefore be excused from describing them in detail. And the same remarks we would make in respect to those prolific artists, Messrs. Howse and Chase.

Mr. Robins always proves himself an able seaman. We do not mean corporeally, but that his representations of perhaps the most difficult element to paint are always far above the average.

The pressure of other matter obliges us to conclude by simply remarking that there is great strength and character in a view in Rouen, by Mr. J. S. Prout; that Mr. Mitchell's works deserve examination; that Messrs. Weir and Weir excel in animal-painting, and Mrs. Margetts and Miss Harris in still-life.

FINE ARTS.

TINTORETTO. PHOTOGRAPHS AFTER THE PAINTINGS IN THE SCUOLA DI SAN BOGIO, VENICE. Published by the Arundel Society.

THE great scarcity of pictures by Tintoretto, and the fact that very few good engravings from the best works of this painter were in existence, induced the Council of the Arundel Society to present their subscribers and the public with some transcripts of the finest works of this great painter in their most truthful form; but considerable impediments existed to the accomplishment of this desire. It was difficult to render the peculiar feeling and touch of Tintoretto by any known method of engraving. The bold and vigorous dash which seemed to spring into existence upon the canvas coincident with its creation in the painter's mind, the crumbling touch, and suggested idea, would have been totally lost in a lithographic drawing or a steel engraving. In the midst of these difficulties it occurred to the Council of the Society that if accurate copies were made from the original pictures, giving line for line and touch for touch, the most perfect facsimile might be obtained by the aid of photography. Numerous experiments were made, and at length the desired result was obtained. It was found that an intimate knowledge of the power and action of the lens was required, combined with a perfect knowledge of the photographic effect of various shades of colour.

It is well known to photographers that if a picture be photographed under ordinary circumstances, the high lights being perfect in their tone, the detail in shadow will be quite lost in obscurity; but, if the process be continued so as to bring out the detail in shadow, the lights become, as it is technically expressed, burnt up, and, instead of being white, are reduced to half tones. To obviate this difficulty it was necessary to introduce in the shadows of the paintings tints that possess considerable photographic power, and which are dark in effect to the eye. Mr. Edward Rainford was the artist selected by the Council for this purpose, and was dispatched to Venice armed with advice and instruction from Mr. Ruskin as to the great points to be more particularly observed in regard to the paintings in question. Some of the peculiarities which have been accomplished by this novel process may be mentioned:—The muscles of the right leg of one of the thieves in the photograph of "Christ bearing the Cross" are each most dexterously indicated by Tintoretto with a bold and skilful sweep of the brush, beginning tenderly at its insertion, and with a firm intelligent hand belling out into the developed mass of muscle, and then gradually subsiding until it is again lost. In the photograph this may be seen very successfully rendered—the very lines of the brush being there, an effect which it would be impossible to give by engraving. The figure holding the rope, half lost in shadow, and executed with a few rapid lines, would have its spirit lost in engraving, but here comes out with startling effect. In the figure of Pilate, in the other picture, there is a piece of drapery thrown about the legs: this was rapidly executed by Tintoretto, with a brush half full of very thin colour, giving a peculiar broken and crumbling effect, which is perfectly given in the photograph. These may seem minor points to mention, but they serve to illustrate the truthfulness of the method by which these great works of art are executed.

ENGRAVING.—THE CABINET OF LORD ABERDEEN. Drawn by GILBERT. Engraved by WALKER.

IN our recent notice of the "Peace Conference at Paris," painted by M. Dubufe, senior, we had occasion to remark the great difficulty of composing the figures of living celebrities in juxtaposition in such a way as to make each unconstrained in attitude, and, at the same time, to attain in the general effect, the beauty of unity. This problem has been rarely solved by draughtsmen of the British school, however much we may surpass our neighbours in colour and some other qualities. On this occasion, however, we must confess ourselves perfectly satisfied, and we are much mistaken if this print do not "sail down the stream of time," as much by its art-power as by the importance it derives from its most admirable likeness of a large majority of the ablest practical statesmen of the middle of the nineteenth century. The subject is, to begin with, striking, interesting, and memorable. The two leading figures are men who were no prominent actors in the soul-stirring drama over which 1815 drew its vast curtain; and we here see them, in their green old age, and in the plenitude of their sagacity, their vast experience, and their moral energies, deep in debate on how the vessel of State was to meet a blast from an opposite quarter. The artist has managed to make Lord Aberdeen's head the "eye of the picture," and the eye of the spectator at once recognises it to be a most admirable likeness: in fact, except that it appears to us ever so slightly elongated, our imagination cannot conceive a more perfect likeness of mortal man. Lord Palmerston seems to be saying to Mr. Gladstone that in a war the true economy is to accumulate effort upon effort regardless of cost until a result be attained; and by a most refined touch of satire the artist has made Lord John the right-hand man of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. The deep intellectual gaze of Lord Clarendon is most admirably given. It would appear that the members of the Cabinet sat to Mr. Walker, the engraver, so as to secure the utmost resemblance; and we are informed of a circumstance which completes the historical value of the print, that this is the first one that has appeared of an English Cabinet, with the Council-room and its furniture, correctly represented. This is not in itself important, except as showing the anxiety of Mr. Walker to attain rigid accuracy. The print is not yet ready, but we have seen enough to show that the subject, the drawing, and the engraving, are of the first class.

PORTRAIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS BEAUFORT, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

A very beautiful Engraving has just been published by Messrs. Graves, of Pall Mall, of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., the late Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

We learn, from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," that this gallant officer, distinguished by his talents and deeds in peace and in war, entered the Navy in 1787; was present in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, and assisted, in the course of the same year, in driving on shore and destroying *L'Écloué*; in 1790 took part in the capture of

La bonne Citoyenne; fought in a partial action, in 1798, with *La Charente*; was instrumental in capturing *La Flore*; and witnessed the taking, on various occasions, of nine privateers, and other armed vessels. In 1800 this gallant officer performed an exploit of great spirit and daring in boarding, with the barge and two cutters under his orders, and capturing, after an obstinate resistance, the Spanish ship *San Josef*, moored under the protection of the fortress of Fuengirola, and flanked by a French privateer. In this dashing exploit he received a wound on the head, and several slugs in his body and through his left arm.

In 1803 he devoted his time to the formation of a line of telegraphs from Dublin to Galway; and in 1805, commanding the *Woolwich*, he proceeded to the East Indies, and thence to the Rio de la Plata, of which he made an accurate survey during the campaign of 1807. After commanding various ships, he was actively engaged for two years in a survey of the coast of Karamania, in Asia Minor—an employment he was obliged to relinquish in consequence of a desperate and nearly fatal gunshot wound he received from the hand of a fanatical Turk. For several years after this Rear-Admiral Beaufort appears to have been occupied in laying down the results of his labours, and in constructing, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, a variety of charts. In July, 1832, he was appointed Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and has successively received those honours he has so deservedly earned by his talents and unceasing labours.

The engraving is admirably executed by Mr. James Scott, from the life-size portrait painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce for Greenwich Hospital, at the desire of the subscribers to the Beaufort Testimonial.

"AT THE FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

MR. TOPHAM, unlike most of our artists, is adventurous in his choice of subject. He was first known, we believe, for his Irish pictures, and then he gave us Spanish scenes. This was no great change, however, for our readers are aware of the strong resemblance there is between the Southern Hibernians and the Northern Iberians, resulting from the considerable infusion of Spanish blood in the inhabitants of the south of Ireland; the principal difference being that piquant style of beauty seen among the daughters of Erin, in which, while the hair is black, a deep-blue eye flashes from under black eyebrows and eyelashes. Mr. Topham subsequently made a tour among the mountains of Wales, and this year he has wandered to Brittany. Our Engraving proves, however, that the artist cannot forget the dusky beauties of Andalusia—the electric flash of their fine eyes and those sun-kissed cheeks in which the blood suddenly flushes and fades like lambent flame. The picture is, indeed, one of Mr. Topham's happiest efforts with a similar theme. The figures glow with real sultry Spanish blood, and the suppressed burning passion of the muleteer must make the neighbourhood of the *agua fresca* of the fountain doubly pleasant and refreshing. The draught of the cool, grateful element is, indeed, the greatest luxury in such a climate. Many English artists succeed in representing Spanish character, but they cannot quite forget the cold raw atmosphere they leave behind. Their Spaniards, therefore, look like other bilious people in a cold climate, or when they get wet through. Here the air is hot, the baked and blistered plaster peels from the wall, the dry and prickly African aloe springs wild from the parched soil, and beyond the river (the Guadalquivir or Guadiana, whichever it may be) the sierra is quite bare.

We have not overheard, like the artist, the "soft-nothings" the young muleteer is whispering into, evidently, a no-unwilling ear. Probably they would be silly enough to all but themselves, and we cannot say whether he speaks the purest Castilian; but to our mind his sentiments are, at least for the time, giving him the air of a gentleman, and no doubt he feels as chivalrous as the proudest "Caballero" of old *Romancero* or *Cancionero*. We are sure also from his honest face that his words are direct from the heart, and modulated with that *tremolo* of emotion which turns the simplest language into the highest eloquence. But we have the authority of Sismondi, in his "Littérature du Midi," that the erect and high-spirited peasantry of Spain still preserve much of the ancient proud feeling, and that the higher we go in society the greater we find the modern degeneracy. The rascally muleteers in "Gil Blas" we will certainly not believe were at that period at all fair specimens of their class. That maiden, also, in the picture, is unquestionably a true lady; for we are prepared to believe anything Mr. Topham tells us so prettily. Look how unconsciously she rests her hand on the water-jar (whether filled or not most likely she does not know), and how modestly her head is averted to hide the gathering blush, and how those long purple-black fringes are let fall to conceal the pleasure which she knows would, despite herself, twinkle in her eye. By-the-by, we are quite ignorant of what eyelashes are in these latitudes, and all the beauty and mystery which lurk in their cast shadows. Some persons have even been found so insensible to their charms that a recent lady traveller represented that all Spanish women squinted! In all parts of the world we find that the darker the complexion the more natural taste luxuriates in decided colours till we get the black rejoicing in positive yellow, scarlet, and white. And in the picture this is observed, for the gentleman muleteer is decorated after the manner of the country, with a scarf barred with bright colours; and the lady water-bearer is still more gay in figured chintz and coquettish *jupon* and neckerchief—not to mention the pleasant contrast of her black hair with the pendent opaline ear-rings and the gracefully-attached damask rose.

THE MACKENZIE RIVER INDIANS AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—In the supplement to your Number of the 25th ult. you refer to a new work of Dr. Armstrong in proof of an oft-repeated calumny in reference to the treatment of the Indians in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Not having read the above work, I cannot gather from your editorial remarks the exact amount of proof afforded by the author of the fact that the Company have been in the habit of supplying the Indians with ardent spirits; but I should infer that, if the practice existed, more satisfactory authority might be adduced than the loose and unreliable testimony of Esquimaux and savages, whose evidence can scarcely be sufficient to establish against a company composed of high-minded English gentlemen a charge most unequivocally denied by them and their agents, and which proceeds simply from the invention of men whose disregard of truth engenders a suspicion that their pretended humanity towards the Indians is but the offspring of hostility to the Company.

The statement which seems to have afforded comfort in certain quarters is entirely at variance with the truth, and I am happy to be able to refute it.

From 1834 to 1849 I was intrusted with the superintendence of all the Company's stations on and in the vicinity of the Mackenzie, and I affirm that during all that period no rum or other intoxicating liquors were supplied to the Indians at any of the Company's posts; no spirits of any description were imported into the territory, except what were required for the use of the officers of the Company; and no part of this supply ever found its way to the Indians.

I therefore deny, in the most unqualified manner, the fact referred to; and, in so doing, am actuated by no other motive than a regard for truth and justice; and I trust that, moved by the same high principle, you will not refuse a place to this refutation in your interesting and popular Journal.

MURDOCH McPHERSON.

Formerly Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and now of Norway House, Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia.

May 25, 1857.

AN INTREPID AND HARDY EXPRESS-MAN.—From the *New York Herald* we extract the following account of Mr. Thompson, the Carson Valley Express-Man:—"Mr. Thompson has crossed the Sierra Nevada thirty-one times during the winter months, generally on snow shoes; this trip, however, they were not necessary, the crust of the snow being strong enough to sustain him in his ordinary shoes. He never carries a blanket or other covering save a coarse red or white cap. When night overtakes him, he kindles a fire by some dry stump or tree top, and lies down by its side. These extraordinary exposures never produce colds, but as soon as he reaches the settlements, and after breathing the confined atmosphere of tight rooms, he at once becomes subject to these annoyances. The greatest difficulty he experiences in his travels is from the sun's reflection from the crystalline snows of the numerous mountain summits. So intense is this light that it sometimes causes total blindness, and cramps and paralyzes the skin of the face, like the heat from a furnace."



"GIPSIES—TWILIGHT."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We know of no artist better qualified to realise the twilight effect of this picture than Mr. Dodgson. About his gayest and most sunny scenes there is not only an absence of all hardness and edginess seldom seen in water-colour drawings, but the representation is of that unlaboured, intangible, we might almost say dreamily, poetical character, that while it exactly suits the *far niente* of the figures, which are generally engaged with nothing requiring a greater display of energy than Watteau would have given them, is precisely best adapted to give, with lowered tone, the solemn stillness and hush of late evening, and the almost quivering indistinctness of objects when

Twilight grey
Has in her sober livery all things clad.

And you see them, moreover, through the evening exhalations and the dewy mists of approaching night. And yet the first sight of another picture by Mr. Dodgson, hanging immediately above this on the screen where it is exhibited, which represents the playful chequer of sunlight, after struggling through trees, would scarcely lead one to imagine that there could be much in common between them. But it is this very tremulousness, which is perceptible more or less in all Mr. Dodgson's pictures, that is best adapted to represent the peculiar

effect before us. We know what we are looking at is perfectly true to some of our impressions of nature, and yet the eye is unable to separate detail, or assign form. This quality is nearly the same as that which rendered the drawing of David Cox, some few years since, so extremely fascinating to the eye and the imagination. The old ruin is introduced with nice feeling; and the contrast of the gipsy group, with the suggestion it gives of some projected predatory expedition during the peaceful hours, might tempt our pens also astray, and rob our readers of some of the quiet pleasure of their own fancies which might be awakened by the spell of such an hour and such a picture.



"AT THE FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"WINTER-SHEEP FEEDING."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"WINTER—SHEEP FEEDING."—PAINTED BY
E. DUNCAN.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

SIMPLICITY and completeness are the characteristics of Mr. Duncan's water-colour drawings. The evidence of these qualities lies in the fact that the artist is never obtrusive, and therefore his art is perfect, according to the old adage, because it is concealed. Thus, in the picture from which we have taken the Engraving before us, not only are the figures quietly and appropriately engaged, and the whole obviously so technically correct that it would satisfy a sheep-farmer; and the truthful painting of the sheep, perhaps, enables a shepherd to exercise his singular faculty of recognising each again separately; but (which is much rarer among artists than mere accuracy, and greatly increases the value of the work) the whole aspect and effect is perfectly remembered—for necessarily the picture must have been painted almost entirely from recollection. The snow looks like snow, and not like a blanket or skimmed milk; and the atmosphere is full of that raw mist exhaled before the sun's direct rays from the partly-thawed snow; and now that the sidelong glance of the wandering, prodigal god of day is but dim, feeble, and bloodshot, the mist is turning into frosty wreaths which we know will ere morning bedeck with beautiful silvery rime every flake or paling, and every other object not already covered with the snow. The only thing which appears at first sight in the picture itself not quite true to natural effect is the positive colour of the sheep; but a moment's reflection will convince the spectator that this is peculiarly true, contracted as they are with the snow, and catching the slant highly-coloured rays of the sun on their fleeces through the dense wintry atmosphere. Then what a descriptive little incident is that of the crows, emboldened by hunger, seeking food close to their human enemies, in the contracted fold in which the flock is penned and screened from the wintry wind!

We have always observed that the painting of sheep is Mr. Duncan's speciality. It is comparatively easy to group sheep tastefully when they are feeding, as here, artificially; but it is not easy to compose them agreeably, and give variety and an appearance of accident to their arrangement and position, when they are quite naturally engaged—at least when feeding. Gilpin, in his "Western Tour," says:—"A feeding flock is seldom well grouped; they commonly separate; or, as the poet well expresses it, 'they are scattered by degrees and whiten all the land.' Nor are their attitudes varied, as they all usually move the same way, 'progressive, like a stream.'" We cannot refrain from adding the following pleasant passage from this delightful author on the same subject:—"To see a flock of sheep in their most picturesque form we should see them reposing after their meal is over; and if they are in sunshine they are still the more beautiful. In reposing they are generally better grouped, and their forms are more varied. Some are commonly standing, and others lying on the ground, with their little ruminating heads in various forms. And if the light be strong it spreads over the whole one general mass; and is contrasted at the same time by a shadow equally strong which the flock throws on the ground. It may be observed also that the fleece itself is well disposed to receive a beautiful effect of light. It does not, indeed, like the smooth covering of hair, allow the eye to trace the muscular form of the animal. But it has a beauty of a different kind: the flakiness of the wool catches the light, and breaking it into many parts, yet without destroying the mass, gives it a peculiar richness." We must do Mr. Duncan the justice to say, that we never saw his sheep ill-arranged in all the various situations in which he has represented them.

THE TURNER COLLECTION AT MARLBOROUGH
HOUSE.

THE full magnitude of Turner's bequest to his country may now be appreciated, in some degree commensurately with its importance, on the walls of Marlborough House—all unworthy as they are for the adequate display of their priceless decoration. With two or three exceptions, the whole of Turner's oil-pictures have been carefully cleansed from the impurities they contracted through long neglect in the house in Queen Anne-street. They have been judiciously arranged in approximate chronological sequence, and hung as advantageously as the inappropriate nature of the rooms in which they are placed will admit, under the commendably painstaking and judicious direction of Mr. Wornum, assisted by Sir Charles Eastlake. The passport to immortality of the barber's son of Maiden-lane is now signed, sealed, and delivered. Upon the path trod so humbly, patiently, and perseveringly, by that most retiring and essentially unworldly man, we now find "*sic itur ad astra*" should have been inscribed. Those who have been the slowest to join in mere fashionable idol-worship, or to suffer themselves to be blinded by excess of critical light to Turner's weaknesses and extravagances, must, nevertheless, in these rooms bow reverently to the incomparable vastness and variety of his genius. Those also who have lived contemporaneously with Turner, and only seen two or three works exhibited from year to year, will find that they have been entirely unable to form the estimate of the great painter which this collection will surprise them into making, and which posterity will unquestionably ratify. The productions of a mediocre man, however accumulated, make but a commonplace totality. Here "all are parts of one stupendous whole;" all, even the least important, serve to illustrate some particular phase of a most gigantic mind, which reflected the beautiful in nature in a myriad different forms, often adding its own prismatic light. These pictures compose a complete gallery of landscape art in themselves. And, besides the great number of works which are eminently original, we may safely assert that there is no strongly-marked development of style, in any way lying within his province of art, which Turner has not successfully rivalled, without servile copying, or even imitating, but essentially and vitally reproduced. Thus we have examples successively of Wilson, Claude, the two Poussins, Salvator Rosa, the Vandereldes, Backhuysen, Cuyt, and the other Dutch and Flemish marine and landscape painters. His all-embracing sympathies, if not his self-relying ambition, sometimes, however, led him astray, as may be seen in a few almost ludicrous imitations of Wilkie and Reynolds, and in an early portrait of himself; for it must be confessed, once and for all, that although Turner's figures, when subsidiary to landscape, are occasionally highly effective, he failed lamentably in painting the figure *per se*, or the "human face divine." We must not, however, allow ourselves to be seduced into attempting to indicate merely the diverse characteristics of Turner's mind or practice. Even the whole of our columns would not afford space to sketch them. One fact, however, is very apparent, after an examination of his works—namely, that although the finest imagination is evident in many of his earliest performances, and although his latest pictures, with their unrestrained daring and aspiration to effect the impossible—even to the representation of light itself—together show the fire that burned within (all the more intensely from his solitary habits), still he must have considered himself a student, not simply of Nature, but of the works of other masters, long beyond the period which ordinary painters think such concession necessary. Between twenty and thirty years did he labour humbly and in an imitative spirit before he produced those glorious artistic emanations in which the subjective element—the painter's own imagination—is perhaps most conspicuous in subject, in colour, and in composition. A distinction, likewise, may broadly be drawn in respect to his colouring at the period when imagination commonly predominated. Up to this time his works are beautiful rather in gradation and contrast of tint and tone than in purity and variety of colour and hue. Beyond a certain point of imitation, however, his impatient temperament would not permit him to go; and in an early stage of his career he appears to have given up the study of the figure. But, if his temperament were not the cause of his doing so, it is questionable whether greater attention in this particular would have been compatible with other qualities, or at least whether it is possible for them to coexist equally in any human mind.

When we mention that there are some sixty-five oil-pictures added to those already hung, bringing the number altogether to more than one hundred, and that those now placed are generally as elaborate in character as the first instalments, it will be readily understood that, with the space at our command, we can no more attempt a description

of the pictures individually than we can analyse their general characteristics. They fill the entire and numerous suite of rooms on the first floor lately occupied by the Bernal and Soulaiges Collections, and include works bearing dates as distant as 1799 and as recent as 1850. On a future occasion we may give a detailed description and critical notice; but at present we must limit ourselves to a bare enumeration of the principal works in something of the order of their importance. Before doing so, however, we will permit ourselves the observation, in all candour, viz., that much as we differ from Mr. Ruskin in some essentials, and in numberless particulars, it is but simple justice to acknowledge that the genius of Turner was a theme worthy of all his enthusiasm and eloquence; and we would recommend our readers to adopt in the study of the painter's works at least the classification of them which Mr. Ruskin has made.

All Turner's pictures are interesting, and some that are unfinished are highly instructive; but the following are chiefly completed works (a few, as for instance the first two pictures, are well known by engravings)—viz., "Crossing the Brook" (497), "Dido and Aeneas leaving Carthage on the Morning of the Chase" (491), "Apuleia in Search of Apuleius" (495), in all three of which Claude is surpassed; "The Field of Waterloo" (500), engraved; "The Death of Nelson" (480); "The Tenth Plague of Egypt" (470), in which we have the Poussins and Salvator Rosa united; "Spithead—Boat's Crew Recovering an Anchor" (481), "The Destruction of Sodom" (474), "Caligula's Palace and Bridge—Bay of Baia" (512); "Snowstorm, with Hannibal and his Army Crossing the Alps" (490); "The Deluge" (493), "Apollo Killing the Python" (488); "A Frosty Morning—Sunrise" (492), equal to Cuyt's representations of similar effects; "Rome from the Vatican—Raphael and the Fornarina in the Corridor of the Loggia" (503), "Carthage—Dido Directing the Equipment of the Fleet" (506), "The Loretto Necklace" (509), "The Parting of Hero and Leander" (521), "The Opening of the Walled" (533), and "Fire at Sea" (558), a very grand unfinished work.

We may add that, in addition to the care Mr. Wornum has shown in superintending the preparation and arrangement of the pictures, he has compiled a trustworthy and excellent catalogue of the whole of the British school, which is authorised, and sold at a very moderate price.

LITERATURE.

CEYLON: PAST AND PRESENT. By Sir GEORGE BARROW, Bart. Murray.

In a small compass this volume contains a varied account of interesting and instructive information, both of ancient and modern date, relating to the most beautiful island in the Indian Ocean. When it belonged to the Portuguese it was described to the King of Portugal by one of his officers "as an island whose surrounding seas are sown with pearls, whose woods are cinnamon, its mountains covered with rubies, its caverns full of crystals; in a word, the place which God chose for the terrestrial paradise." The traditions of the country record the popular belief that the Garden of Eden was placed in Ceylon; on Adam's Peak is the impress of the foot of our common parent, and Adam's Bridge perpetuates the memory of the spot from which he quitted Paradise, and passed over to the continent of India. This island was known to the Romans by the name of Taprobane, under which designation it is mentioned by Ovid; it was visited by an Embassy appointed by the Emperor Claudius; and a coin of Tiberius Caesar, very well preserved, was dug out of the soil with many others only a few years since. The Portuguese formed establishments at Ceylon in 1505, but were driven out in 1656 by the Dutch on the invitation of the King of Kandy, who soon discovered that his new allies were as dangerous to him as the enemies they had expelled. At the Peace of Amiens the whole country was formally ceded to England, under whose sway it has ever since remained.

The opening chapters of this work contain an abridged account of the book of Robert Knox, who was detained in Ceylon during nearly twenty years, from 1659 to 1679, when he made his escape. He wrote an account of his detention in the island, with many curious remarks on its antiquities, agriculture, climate, and natural history; which was republished in 1817 by the Rev. W. Bisset, of Oxford, who assumed the editorial name of Philalethes. Knox was an accurate observer, and the truthfulness of his narrative is unquestioned. Sir George Barrow has industriously compiled much valuable information from the volumes of more recent travellers, and from the official reports of the British Governors of the colony; and these, coupled with his own judicious comments, render the publication very attractive.

In the time of Knox the country was well cultivated, and the rivers were skillfully utilised for the purposes of irrigation. There were several tanks, canals, and artificial lakes, and the ruins of ancient cities. One of these last is thus noticed by Sir William Colebrook:—

The ruined city of Anuradapoor, where I passed two days, was built, according to the Singhalese annals, about 2300 years ago. Ptolemy mentions it by name, as I learn from Vincent, and it is at the same time a most curious monument of the former populousness and civilisation of this island. I saw here ornamented capitals and balustrades, and bas-reliefs of animals and foliage, that have nothing of the rudeness and grotesque forms conspicuous in the modern Singhalese structures. I cannot better express my opinion of their elegance than by saying that, had I seen them in a museum, I should, without hesitation, have pronounced them to be Grecian, or of Grecian descent. One semicircular slab, at the foot of a staircase, is carved in a pattern of foliage which I have repeatedly seen in works of Greek and Roman origin. The flourishing state of art proves wealth and taste; and there are enormous colossal buildings of brick, called Dagobas, whose Egyptian dimensions and durability show that they must have been built by a very numerous and laborious race. The immense tanks, of which I saw the ruins, and by which the country was irrigated, were the cause of its permanent fertility as long as they were kept in repair.

This city of Anuradapoor, on account of its stupendous ruins, has been styled the Palmyra of Ceylon. The piety of the people induced them to build temples worthy of the gods, and one, called Lowamala-paaya, still exhibits 160 stone pillars, forming nearly a square of 40 on each side. They are eleven feet high, and ancient writings attest that those pillars originally formed the basement of a structure which rose to the height of nine stories. The hydraulic works were of corresponding magnitude; that of the Lake of Kandely was four miles in circumference. The bunds or embankments to secure the water were formed of hewn stones, "piled up twenty feet high, and from 150 to 200 feet thick at the base, and a mile and one-third long." A stone dyke was constructed across the Arippe river, to divert the current into a huge reservoir; and these colossal works are referred to a period three centuries prior to the Christian era. Tradition gives the honour of construction to giants forty feet in stature, which, Sir George Barrow happily remarks, "is an amusing form in which a confession of inferiority is couched."

It is stated, on very good authority, that many of these tanks, if not all, are capable of repair; and if so, it is the duty of our Government to execute so useful a work for the benefit of the inhabitants, who have not the means of accomplishing so important an undertaking. To neglect it is to condemn the soil to barrenness. Sir Henry Ward, the present Governor, who pronounces the tanks perfect in all their essential parts, makes this observation, pregnant with reflections to statesmen:—"For five consecutive days I rode through the most lovely country in the world; but in that country one thing was wanting—man." However, he declares that the natives are capable of steady and persevering exertions when they are aided and directed; but they cannot be expected to settle down in districts where the facilities of irrigation are not afforded.

In describing the natural history of the country, Knox gives a curious account of the talipot-tree:—

It is as big and tall as a ship's mast, and very straight, bearing only leaves, which are of great use and benefit to this people, one single leaf being so broad and large that it will cover some fifteen or twenty men, and keep them dry when it rains. The leaf, being dried, is very strong and limber, and most wonderfully made for men's convenience to carry along with them; for though this leaf be thus broad when it is open, yet it will fold close like a lady's fan, and then it is no bigger than a man's arm; it is wonderfully light; they cut them to pieces and carry them in their hands. The whole leaf spread is round, almost like a circle; but being cut in pieces for use are near like unto a triangle. They lay them upon their heads as they travel, with the peaked end foremost, which is convenient to make their way through the boughs and thickets. When the sun is vehemently hot they use them to shade themselves from the heat. Soldiers all carry them; for, besides the benefit of keeping them dry in

case it rain upon the march, these leaves make their tents to lie under in the night—a marvellous mercy which Almighty God hath bestowed upon this poor and naked people in this rainy country.

Knox also speaks of the cocoanut-tree a foot in diameter, rising to a height of from forty to sixty feet; and of the kettelle, which yields a pleasant liquor, but not stronger than water. When boiled it resembles sugar in taste, and might be made, Sir G. Barrow thinks, as good as French beet-root sugar. Medicinal herbs grow wild in the woods, which Knox describes as their "apothecaries' shops." Ants are abundant, and their bite is as hot as "coal of fire." The natives catch and cook the honey-bee, which is deemed a luxury of the table; but the favourite fruit is the grub. The bodies of spiders are as big as a man's fist. There are no lions in the country, but elephants are numerous; and Mr. Sirr, in his work on Ceylon, says that "during the native dynasty it was the practice to train elephants to put criminals to death by trampling upon them—the creatures being taught to prolong the agony of the wretched sufferers by crushing the limbs, avoiding the vital parts."

In a commercial point of view alone Ceylon is a valuable appendage to the United Kingdom; and, were its capabilities fully developed, it would form a large market for the consumption of British manufactures. It has at this time 98 cinnamon estates, 356 for the culture of coffee, and 148 cocoanut plantations. It produces rice; and, while the value of the tobacco crop in 1836 only realised £2600, it had risen in 1854 to £55,000. There are nineteen sugar estates; and salt is largely exported to the East Indies. When the Dutch possessed the pearl-fishery at Cape Comorin and the Gulf of Manaar, six or seven hundred boats used to be engaged in it; and, from recent surveys of the banks, it is expected that they have now recovered, or by 1859 will recover, their productive powers. In 1855 the banks of Colombo yielded pearls to the value of £10,922; the expenses being £2632.

The revenue of Ceylon for the year 1855 amounted to £476,273; the expenditure to £405,609; giving an excess of revenue over expenditure of £70,664; and to this sum may be added £30,000 (making together £100,000) from the savings of preceding years, after paying off Treasury Notes to the extent of £87,500, and all other liabilities of the local Government. The value of imports into the island for 1854, according to their declared value, amounted to £2,597,325; of that sum £1,371,975 was specie and bullion from India, of which £682,807 was re-exported. The value of exports of Ceylon produce amounted to £1,236,938; to which may be added £235,542 for imports re-exported, and £682,807 specie re-exported: making together £2,245,288.

The following is the account of the shipping:—

The number of vessels inwards at the several ports of the island, in 1854, was 2870; and their tonnage, 325,656: the number outwards was 2916; tonnage, 320,310. The number of square-rigged vessels belonging to the colony is 65; tonnage, 3219: number of dhonies, 432; tonnage, 19,359.

The population in round numbers may be put down at 800,000, of which only about 5500 are white, exclusive of the military. All the rest are coloured. There were 112 Government schools, with 4836 pupils on the list, maintained at a cost of £8035, in 1854, and this has been somewhat increased. The number of schools of all descriptions is 1577. Some thousand copies of the Gospel, in the Singhalese language, have been printed at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, and circulated among the natives, who are divided between the worship of Buddha and Brahma.

The extreme length of the island of Ceylon is about 270 miles, and the extreme breadth about 145; but the average breadth does not exceed 100 miles. In shape it nearly resembles a ham. The mariner scents the land from the sea, and Lord Valentia affirms that the fragrant odour was perceptible at a distance of nine leagues. Kandy was the ancient, Colombo is the modern, capital. The scenery in the interior is beautiful and grand. The loftiest mountain, called Adam's Peak, is 7379 feet above the level of the sea.

FROM BOMBAY TO BUSHIRE AND BUSSORA. By WILLIAM ASHTON SHEPHERD, Bentley.

The author of this volume has twice visited the Persian Gulf. He kept a journal of his travels, and the book he has given to the public is founded on personal observation. It contains some notes on the Persian war, with remarks on the policy of Russia. Mr. Shepherd had an interview with the late Imaum of Muscat and his family. He describes the Prince as of a benign and fatherly aspect, and observes that in expression of countenance "there is so much of firmness, honesty of purpose, kind feeling, and decision of character, combined with his general welcome and warm grasp, that your esteem is won at once." He also speaks in high terms of the interpreter, Mahmood Ben Comise, who was educated at Highgate, at the expense of the Imaum. Mahmood is a good linguist, and well informed on various subjects, of African origin, being a native of Zanzibar. His library was well stored with standard works on history, biography, and science, in the English and French languages; and his active mind is far superior to the Asiatic level. The following is a sketch of the Bay of Muscat:—

A rocky basin, a third of whose circle is formed on the seaboard by a lowering, dark, volcanic-looking island, some six hundred feet high, rough and rugged as rock alone can be, and separated from its bigger and rougher brother, the mainland, by a narrow chink, through which rolls over the deep blue sea, and occasionally steals the breeze that alone cools the town, obviously built there to receive it. Everywhere are forts, from the proud castellated building above the sea-breeze chink, to the small, round, rock-hidden, and scarcely perceptible ones on each side of the harbour-mouth; in front, behind, on the right, on the left, above, and on a level with us, are forts; but how built, you shall presently hear.

They are so built that huge masses of the materials tumble down whenever the heavy metal is discharged. The island of Khimis is the coolest and healthiest in the Persian Gulf. It was once famed for its vines, but is now barren, though many parts of it might be rendered productive if Arab sloth could be stimulated to industry. The town of Lingar, on the Persian main, is about fifteen miles from Bassador, and generally contains from 5000 to 6000 of the Shah's irregular troops. It is square, and walled in, each corner being protected by a tower. Bahren, on the Arabian coast, is celebrated for its pearl fishery. The island is thirty miles long, and but little elevated. It is a curious fact, mentioned by Mr. Shepherd, that fresh-water springs exist beneath the surface, often met with by the pearl-divers; and he was told "that the cruisers stationed here when in want of water procure it by sending down a man with a gun-barrel, which he fills and brings up." As to the value of the pearls and the fishery there is some interesting information, for which we must refer our readers to the volume. As we now have military occupation of Bushire, it may be well to extract a description of the town:—

It contains between 700 and 800 houses, built of white, soft sandstone, encrusted with shells. The streets, formed by the inhospitable, windowless walls of the two storied-houses, are not more than six or seven feet wide, and are everywhere infested with many dogs, and choked with filth and sand; the former thrown down from the houses, the latter derived from the crumbling sandstone of the walls, which add, under the influence of wind and rain, their liberal contributions to the sandy groundwork of the streets. The principal of these houses, those occupied by the wealthy, have wind-chimneys rising from 60 to a 100 feet in height, so constructed as to catch every breeze, and send a current of cold air into the apartment below. Besides these houses there are from 1000 to 1200 "cajan" huts. The cajan huts are built of the date palm leaf, and are occupied by the lower classes and soldiers. The town is about two miles in circumference, protected, as I have shown, on the land side, by a wall and various towers, and is wholly dependent for its supply of fresh water on wells about three miles distant.

Bushire is the only important sea-port in the Persian Gulf, and is the centre of the maritime commerce carried on between England, British India, and Persia. At Bussora Mr. Shepherd had the good fortune to come into personal communication with Mr. J. Taylor, British Vice-Consul, and agent to the East India Company, whose opinions on the resources of the country we have condensed. He considers the land between the Euphrates and Tigris as very fruitful. For hundreds of miles on the banks of both rivers the soil is alluvial, but, for want of enterprise, it is unproductive; though, with proper culture, it would yield abundant crops of rice, cotton, hemp, flax, and a variety of vegetables. The people are content to live on dates rather than submit to regular labour, and they hate their rulers, for the strongest antipathy exists between the Turk and the Arab. Mr. Taylor proposes to restore these once-flourishing countries by English skill and energy; and, among other expedients, he recommends the substitution of a small fleet of steam-boats for the flat-bottomed boats now in use. He says that immense quantities of corn are now de-

stroyed annually, to enhance the cost of what is preserved, and that the wool is allowed to fall off the backs of the sheep:—

Bussora, as its name imports, is built on a thick stony soil. It is inhabited by about 60,000 souls—a mixed population of Armenians, Jews, Turks, Arabs, and Persians. The land extending between Bussora and the sea—a distance of sixty-five miles—is held by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The city, unfortunately for its inhabitants and commerce, has often changed masters, and been alternately exposed to the irruptions of the Turks, the Arabs, and the Persians. It is situated about midway between the island of Korna (where Oriental traditions place the Garden of Eden) and the Persian Gulf; or that part of it anciently called the Bay of Basrah. It stands on the west bank of that noble stream, the Shat-al-Arab, which is navigable for ships of large burden, and is surrounded by a high clay wall, said to be six miles in circumference, and mounting many cannon.

The style of this book is light and sketchy, interspersed with amusing incidents and gossiping anecdotes; and, though it does not pretend to historic gravity, on current events and collateral subjects it is an instructive performance.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PETER CAREW, Kt. (from the original Manuscript); with an Historical Introduction and Elucidatory Notes. By JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. Bell and Daldy.

This is one of those biographical sketches by contemporaries and friends of the men whose lives are recorded in them which stand next in interest to autobiographies. Sir Peter Carew was a remarkable man, belonging to a distinguished family in Devonshire, who, born in 1514, had an active part, after a turbulent youth, in the Continental wars. He was at the Battle of Pavia when young; afterwards became a favourite of Henry VIII., and lived through a part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when he distinguished himself in Ireland. His life was written by John Vowell, alias Hooker, of Exeter—a man just ten years younger than himself, who was a great antiquary in his time, and was the uncle of the celebrated divine, Richard Hooker, the author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity."

The memoir of Sir Peter Carew, besides its historical importance, affords us a very curious picture of the manners and condition of the time. The author gives a very striking and very amusing description of the scenes of turbulence in which he was engaged even from childhood, and of his, in some cases, narrow escapes. Here, for instance, is a schoolboy anecdote of the days of bluff King Harry:—

This Peter, in his primer days, being very pert and forward, his father conceived a great hope of some good thing to come of him. And, having then other sons, he thought best to employ this his youngest son in the schools, and so, by means of learning, to bring him to some advancement; wherefore he brought him, being about the age of twelve years, to Exeter, to school, and lodged him with one Thomas Hunt, a draper and alderman of that city, and did put him to school to one Freers, then master of the Grammar School there; and whether it were that he was in fear of the said Freers, for he was counted to be a very hard and cruel master, or whether it were for that he had no affection to his learning, true it is he would never keep his school, but was a daily truant, and always ranging; whereof the school-master mistaking did oftentimes complain unto the foresaid Thomas Hunt, his host: upon which complaint, so made, the said Thomas would go, and send, abroad to seek out the said Peter. And, among many times thus seeking him, it happened that he found him about the walls of the said city, and, he running to take him, the boy climbed up upon the top of one of the highest garrets of a turret of the said wall, and would not, for any request, come down, saying moreover to his host that, if he did press too fast upon him, he would surely cast himself down headlong over the wall: and then, said he, "I shall break my neck, and thou shalt be hanged, because thou makest me to leap down." His host, being afraid of the boy, departed, and left some to watch him, and so to take him, as soon as he came down. But forthwith he sent to Sir William Carew, and did advertise him of this, and of sundry other shrewd parts of his son Peter, who, at his next coming then to Exeter, called his son before him, tied him in a line, and delivered him to one of his servants to be carried about the town, as one of his hounds, and they led him home to Mohun's ottery, like a dog. And after that, he being come to Mohun's ottery, he coupled him to one of his hounds, and so continued him for a time.

In the volume before us Vowell alias Hooker's "Life of Sir Peter Carew" is extremely well edited from the original manuscript by Mr. Maclean, with an abundance of historical illustration. Besides a mass of valuable notes to the text of the biography, Mr. Maclean has prefaced it by a very clear and well-written sketch of the history of the eventful period during which Carew lived, and he has added at the end of the volume a number of equally valuable historical documents not before printed. Altogether the volume is a treasure of historical matter relating to the sixteenth century, and ought to find a prominent place in every historical library.

JOHN CASSELL'S ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION. Part I. Kent and Co. By the opening of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester there is presented to the public eye, under one roof, the most magnificent collection of works of art which was ever brought together in this or in any other country. The object of the publication, the first part of which is now before us, is to furnish a permanent memorial of this splendid event, and in such form as to excite among all classes of society a taste for fine art, and to give a just appreciation of what is beautiful. Here, in a form cheap beyond all precedent, high and low, rich and poor, are presented with highly-finished engravings from the chefs-d'œuvre of the great masters, placed for a season in this unique Exhibition. Beginning with the English School, this first part, containing five weekly numbers, giving engravings from the most celebrated of Sir David Wilkie's pictures, including the "Village Festival," "Blindman's Bull," "The Rent Day," "The Pedlar," "The Rabbit on the Wall," "The Blind Fiddler," "Sir Walter Scott and Family," "The Gentle Shepherd," "The Cut Finger," and several others. These are beautiful; but perhaps the gems of the present part are the highly-finished engravings from those popular masterpieces of Sir Edwin Landseer, "Dignity and Impudence," "The Two Dogs," "Laying Down the Law," "High Life" and "Low Life," and "The Stag in the Torrent." The literary portion of the work consists of a concise but graphic account of the construction and contents of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, and brief biographical notices of the artists and their productions. The object of the proprietor is so praiseworthy, the subjects are so well chosen, and the engravings so carefully executed, that the public can scarcely fail to testify their approval of the enterprise by that extensive patronage which can alone reimburse the proprietor for his great outlay.

THE LADIES' TREASURY. No. 3. Ward and Lock. The third number of this popular periodical will greatly enhance its well-merited reputation. The numerous illustrations are fine specimens of engraving on wood; at the same time that they are peculiarly adapted to the taste of the wives, mothers, and daughters of England. The continuous tales, "Lucy Blair, or the Belle of the Season," edited by the authoress of "Cousin Geoffrey," and of "The Old Bachelor," translated from the German by Mary Howitt, will raise still higher the literary standard of the periodical. The Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is represented by an engraving from a painting by Tidemann; and as the object of the proprietors of this cheap and useful publication is to instruct as well as amuse, a series of lessons in French is carried on upon a plan which will render self-instruction an easy task. The number for June contains, moreover, much useful information on the subjects of the manufacture of silk, fancy-work, cookery, and pure water. The "Chronicle of the Month" is a lively and graphic resumé of those events which are most likely to interest ladies.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—A beautiful memorial window has just been completed and placed in the basement story of the tower of Mottram Church, at the expense of Mr. Joshua Reddish. The window has been constructed by Messrs. Edmondson, of Manchester, and is divided into three compartments, the whole representing help to the hungry, thirsty, and the stranger (Matthew xxv. 35). The following inscription is along the bottom:—"Erected to the glory of God, in affectionate memory of John and Annal Reddish, by Joshua, their son. A.D. 1857."—A very beautiful memorial window has just been placed over the communion-table in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, by the desire of Mr. Staudring, an old and much-respected inhabitant of this parish, in affectionate remembrance of his late wife. Mr. Staudring was not permitted to see the completion of this work, having died in February last; but his wishes in this respect have been most carefully carried out by his executors. The subject of the window is from Rubens's picture of "The Descent from the Cross," and has been executed by Clutterbuck, of Stratford, upon whom it reflects the highest credit.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE numbers visiting the Art-Treasures Palace show a marked advance upon those of the first shilling day, having reached an average of upwards of 9000 daily, and with every prospect of increasing. Several large manufacturers in the first shilling week sent in their hands in a body, paying all expense—a liberal example, which has been followed to a considerable extent during the holidays. The large glass cases in the grand Central Hall, containing gems of virtu in gold, silver, porcelain, and other precious fabrics, the property of her Majesty, the Dukes of Portland and Devonshire, and other distinguished collectors, come in for their full share of attention (only imagine a cup and saucer of Sèvres china, belonging to the Duke of Portland, which cost 300 guineas!). So, also, do the long line of historical portraits which cover the two walls of this compartment; and the basket-work war-horses proudly prancing in ancient armour; and Mr. Halle's band, which plays, by the way, a very miscellaneous selection of music, and not of the very best class; but still the chief attraction, we are glad to observe, is in the Galleries of Art—proper, ancient and modern, and if we were to count the numbers in each we should find them, we think, pretty evenly balanced. One very serious obstruction to the true enjoyment of these collections is in the incompleteness and too frequent inaccuracy of the Catalogue, and the confused order, or rather disorder, in the numbering of the pictures; but these grounds of complaint will to some extent now speedily be removed. The pictures are going through an entire new course of numbering, in blue upon a white ground, instead of in gold as heretofore, and a new, complete, and accurate Catalogue is promised us in a few days. With these preliminary remarks, we now proceed with our general survey of the works of the old masters in the South Gallery:—

Masaccio, the pupil of Lorenzo Ghiberti, the sculptor of the immortal gates of the Baptistery of St. John at Florence, singled himself out above all the workers of his age by his masterly conceptions, the boldness of his outline and foreshortening, and the roundness of his figures, no less than for the remarkable realness of his treatment of flesh. All these admirable qualifications, or the most important of them, are illustrated in the almost speaking portrait of himself, the property of Lord Northwick, which, although very unfavourably hung, quite up in the corner, proudly asserts its claims to consideration, upon intellectual as well as artistic grounds, from the most casual observer who hurries past. The simple *dégaré* attire, and the modest but solid and boldly-handled colouring, are evidence of how much may be done with the most simple materials in the hands of true genius.

Near at hand that other great Florentine, but of a different class, Angelico da Fiesole, arrests our attention with his "Last Judgment"—an extraordinary work (the property of Lord Ward), which was followed in many particulars by Michael Angelo in his great performance on the same subject. The figures of Christ and of the Virgin in the upper part of the picture are full of heavenly dignity; the hosts of angels, and of the blessed risen to life, on the right hand of the Saviour, present many charming episodes; but the other side of the picture, where the wicked are undergoing all the torments which the painter's imagination could suggest as most terrible, shows that he was less happy, less at home in themes of satanic malignity, than in those of seraphic love and devotion. Some of the figures, however, are marvellous for their energy and the correct study developed in them, which is the more singular, as this modest painter-monk had not participated to any extent in the new movement in design, which emphatically marked the progress of the revival. By Angelico, also, we observe a very beautifully-finished piece, "The Madonna Enthroned, with the Infant Christ," the property of Lord Ward, and the head of Christ crowned with thorns, the property of the Rev. Mr. Gillies, being the fragment of a fresco of "The Crucifixion," wonderful for expression and breadth.

And what shall we say to that singular conceit—a mixture of playful fancy and earnest devotional feeling—"The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Sandro Botticelli, formerly in the Ottley Collection, now the property of Mr. Maitland? Surely, a more original creation of the pencil never came before us; surely, never one to which the painter's whole soul, his every resource, were more lavishly and lovingly dedicated. In the centre is the humble shed which the Holy Family have made their temporary refuge; and there, conducted by angels, the shepherds come to do honour to the Saviour, kneeling on either side. The blessed mother shares in the same feeling of reverential joy, and kneels, her hands meekly joined, in adoration of the divine Infant. Joseph, in an attitude of contemplation, completes the group. Above, kneeling on the thatched roof of the shed, are three angels; and higher still in the air are a host of angels dancing in a circle; below, in the foreground, angels and saints embracing; whilst Satan, at sight of the triumph of human salvation, steals away, crawling on his belly.

Another large work, also from the Ottley Collection, and now the property of Mr. Maitland, being an altarpiece by Cosimo Roselli, is equally singular for the extravagance of its composition with the last, but of a less agreeable, less fascinating, influence. It represents "The Sacrifice of the Mass"—the Saviour, clothed in a heavy black ornamented dress, with a crown on his head, standing on the sacramental cup, his hands extended in the attitude of the Crucifixion; whilst saints kneel on either side, and angels, some of them scattering flowers, hover above. The faces are marked with great gravity and religious fervour; but the subject is one in which at the present day it is impossible to sympathise, though we may give full credit to the sentiment which inspired the artist in its treatment. Neither do we find our feelings much engaged in contemplating the elaborately-ornamented compositions of Crivelli, an early Venetian painter, but little known in this country. In looking at them we see at once that we are in a different region of art, forming a connecting link between the Gothicism of the early German and the classicism of the Italian schools; but we cannot help observing, also, that the style is genuine, and that a real fervour pervades it. The severity remarkable in the heads in the large picture of "The Madonna and Child Enthroned" was always a characteristic of the Venetian school, in the midst of all its love of colour and ornamental treatment; and in the "Pieta" the articulation of the veins and muscles, and the angry-looking gaping wound in the hand, show a stern reality of purpose, which disdained to soften the most painful incidents out of consideration for mere æsthetics. Both these pictures are the property of Lord Ward.

Giovanni Bellini is represented in a "Portrait of a Young Man," sketchedly treated, the property of Mr. Holford; a "St. Francis in the Desert" receiving the stigmata, the property of Mr. Dingwall; and, more important than either, in a picture of "Christ on the Mount of Olives," the property of the Rev. Mr. Devonport Bromley. This last is painted with very full-bodied colours, and is remarkable for its treatment of the subject, which is almost identical with that of the same subject by Andrea Mantegna, which is close at hand. We refer not only to the bold but rather crude outline in the foreshortening of the figures, but to the general character of the two compositions, and of the scenes in which they are placed. This resemblance between them is explained when it is recollected that Mantegna was the brother-in-law of Bellini, and that they wrought much together, mutually instructing one another—Bellini in what related to colouring, Mantegna in design. By Mantegna, also, we have a very impressive "Pieta," the property of the Royal Liverpool Institution;

a "Judith," the property of the Earl of Pembroke, so full of dignity and tenderness of character, and of such exquisite finish, that when in the collection of Charles I. it was attributed to Raphael; "The Triumph of Scipio," the property of Mr. Vivian; and "Christ Bearing the Cross," from Christchurch, Oxford. The last two are on a larger scale and of a different style of treatment to the others.

There are half a dozen pictures by Francia, contributed by her Majesty, Lord Ward, Lord Northwick, &c.; amongst which we particularly remark, as perhaps most important, one of "The Baptism of Christ," the property of Mr. H. Labouchere, formerly belonging to Mr. Coningham. The figure of Christ is full of nobleness and dignity; that of the St. John beams with a becoming reverential sentiment. On one side are angels, who hold the robe of Our Lord; on the other two soldiers, in Oriental costume. The handling of every part is very careful and finished, the colour is of the most generous richness and warmth, and the whole feeling which breathes through the picture is of that pure religious sentiment which distinguished the early Bolognese school.

In close affinity with the Bolognese school were those of Umbra; and Pietro Perugino was the last of the long line of their patient pious labourers who prepared the way for the great Raphael. This elegant and charming painter, in his richest creative mood, is admirably illustrated by five predella pictures, the property of Mr. Alexander Barker, representing "The Nativity," "The Baptism," "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," "The Resurrection," and the "Noli me Tangere." Space will not allow us to go into the details of these remarkable productions, which will amply repay the most careful scrutiny. In all of them the simplicity of the design, the freedom from overcrowding, and from all intrusion of unnecessary accessories will be at once apparent, as well as the space and airiness which in consequence reign through the canvas. We cannot pass from these, however, without paying a special tribute to the beautiful fancy displayed in the group of the Holy Family in "The Nativity," Joseph kneeling on this one side of the Infant Christ, his hands raised in devout admiration; whilst on the other Mary kneels in prayer, her face beaming with mingled maternal pride and religious fervour. In "The Baptism," too, whilst the figure of the Saviour reminds one of that in Francia's picture, a still more refined devotional character prevails than Francia attained to; and the transparency of the water in which he stands is wonderfully realised.

With Fra Bartolomeo, the most earnest, eloquent, and noble of the early Florentine painters, and who exercised a direct and powerful influence upon Raphael himself, we close our inspection of the preparatory schools of art. Of his pencil we have two specimens, marked with all his peculiar dignity of character and mellowness of colouring—one, "The Madonna with Infant Christ and St. John the Baptist," the property of Earl Cowper; the other, "The Marriage of St. Catharine," belonging to Mr. A. Darby. Interesting also, for the association of two great names, we remark "The Legend of the Cincture," representing the ascension of the Virgin, who drops her girdle on St. Thomas—the joint production of Fra Bartolomeo and Raphael.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."

PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Now that Mr. Solomon's picture is generally considered, if not the greatest, certainly one of the greatest works of the year, it would be supererogatory in us to repeat the praise we have already given it incidentally, or to again remark that we scarcely remember so sudden a change in an artist's subject and treatment, and an equally unexpected development of originality and power. Our Engraving, likewise, so fully displays Mr. Solomon's ability in telling a sad story, that any lengthened examination on our part would be quite unnecessary. We may, however, remark that an objection has been made that "there is no clue to guide us in judging whether there is guilt or not," and that "there may be unfounded suspicion." Now, this would deprive the picture of nearly all its moral value, and could not have been the artist's intention. It appears to us that this poor family, in every gesture and expression, could scarcely show more plainly that they feel the overwhelming probability that the issue must be the worst. A crime has evidently been committed. The heedless and utter despair of the wife would seem, indeed, to intimate that she is cognisant of her husband's guilt, and conscious that a fearful doom—perhaps death itself—is impending over him. The old father's attitude is equally hopeless, as he buries his honest face in his toil-worn hands, to hide the shame and grief for his only son which will "bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave"—that son who, instead of being the support of the declining years of both his parents, leaves them, with his poor wife and children, to be mutual sources of anxiety; and—oh! greatest cruelty of all—heaps upon them a load of infamy. That sister, too, whose beautiful profile might well suggest that she may require the protection which a brother could best afford. But can she be only his half sister? And has long ill-usage of the now thin and haggard wife so effaced all resemblance between them? Then, the frank, comely face of the prisoner's mother does not express anxiety, although it is brimful of the grief which trickles over from her eyes and is almost choking her, despite her efforts to cheer the rest, by that more than manly self-denying bravery which women show on such occasions; and despite also the mother's instinct which shines through her tears in a momentary smile at the crowing of her infant grandchild, which she so affectionately tends during the paroxysm of its mother's agony. The innocent babe joyfully recognises its mother, and holds out its little hands for the accustomed caress; but she hears and heeds it not, forgetting in her vacant misery even her own offspring. The only thing which appears to us capable of being construed in any way into uncertainty is the anxious look of the young sister at the half-opened door of the court, whence we may suppose the barrister is bringing the verdict. But is she not, from her years, less able to realise the fact of the crime having been committed, and from her inexperience less ready to believe its possibility? And, as if to remove even the faintest glimmer of hope, the man of law himself is giving a sidelong look of pity in the direction in which the prisoner must be placed; and we get a glimpse of the judge who will soon pronounce, in bodeful, solemn silence, the inevitable sentence.

But this very hopelessness, which we think gives the picture its great moral value and dramatic completeness, has actually been considered a defect; and still stranger objections have been made, namely, that the subject is too painful for representation; that the moral of misery should not be put into a pictorial form unless it be heroic; and that the work fails because, forsooth, it is not adapted for the drawing-room, dining-room, or boudoir. Now (passing by altogether Mr. Ruskin's paradox, that the subject is too painful to be invested with the charm of colour), we would ask Mr. Solomon's other critics why the function of the artist in particular should be thus circumscribed? We allow the author, the poet, the dramatist, even the musician, to choose painful themes, and teach us by terrible examples. In respect to the domestic drama (which affords the nearest parallel), much of it is extremely painful; but who will say that it is less exalting and purifying than the choicest specimens of heroic grief—the French classical tragedies? Why, we should have had no Hogarth, we should have lost some of Wilkie's best works, and a host of others, if such canons of criticism had been accepted. Finally, lest we lose patience altogether at the destination to which works of art are to be accommodated, and say something which Mr. Solomon himself might consider rude, seeing he has been hitherto a most elegant and successful painter for the drawing-room, we would ask, is painting to have no ethical or public influence whatever? The old masters did not consecrate livelong and prayerful enthusiasm to the decoration of private dwellings; and, now that the national importance of painting has been sufficiently limited by the withdrawal of the demand for religious subjects, let us not circumscribe it further. Why, we might, surely, instance our Engraving itself in support of our argument, for who shall say what good it may effect upon many whom words would not touch? We might also point out the extreme inconsistency of acknowledging that this is the best picture Mr. Solomon has painted, and yet recommend him to go back to his former subjects. But Mr. Solomon must be too well aware that it is his serious choice of subject which, by awakening new powers and concentrating all his energies, has obtained him this success: he will, therefore, never dream of taking such advice.



"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"MILAN CATHEDRAL."—PAINTED BY SAMUEL READ.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"MILAN CATHEDRAL," PAINTED BY S. READ.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN
WATER-COLOURS.

WE can witness, with all who have been inside the noble Duomo of Milan, to Mr. Read's fidelity to its general effect of magnitude, and, at the same time, conscientious attention to its detail; together proving that the artist must have worked his drawing very nearly up to its present condition on the spot, and not contented himself, as is too often done, by bringing away a few rough sketches. This is precisely the quality which renders his work especially desirable for engraving, and proportionately precious to those who would preserve an unsophisticated impression of the grandeur and vastness of the stupendous cathedral. "In the pile itself there resides a solemnity which collects the soul and inspires devotion. How awful its distant obscurities! how expanding the vacuum of its high embowered roof! how reverend the shadowings of its painted light! how affecting the family groups kneeling at wide intervals in the vacant nave! what a picture this for Peter Neefs and his associates!" So said Forsyth fifty years ago, before any work like this could prove the capabilities of water colours for the representations of such subjects. But this classical traveller was perfectly right in respect to the solemnity which broods over the interior. Its exterior, in common with that of Strasburg, Cologne, Rouen, and many others, will vividly affect the mind with wonder and admiration; but we think no work of men's hands so fills and elevates the soul with infinite awe, and, so to express ourselves, sublime humility, as the interior of a fine cathedral, with its calm holy twilight, which veils its lofty vaultings and dims its distant vistas. And this applies especially to the subject of the picture which we have engraved, for from the extreme smallness of the clerestory windows the effect is more than usually gloomy.

Mr. Read has chosen one of the most picturesque points of view—that which looks diagonally across the space inclosed by the pillars that support the octagonal cupola, towards the steps leading to the high altar, and which includes a portion of the north transept and of the circuit wall of the choir. The east end or apsis, which is probably the most ancient or original portion of the structure, would afford the finest view were not its effect destroyed by the encumbrances which surround and form part of the high altar. A rich tone is diffused over the interior by it being entirely composed of a particular description of marble brought from above the Lago Maggiore, to which time gives a fine yellow tint; and the pavement is laid in a mosaic pattern of red, blue, and white marble, thus completing the finish of the structure. We might occupy columns in describing even the portion of the interior included in the picture, but we will confine ourselves to a few facts which may refresh the memory of our readers.

The great feature of the interior is its gigantic clustered pillars. There are four ranges, with nine intercolumniations. No less than fifty-two pillars support the vaultings of the roof, which, springing directly from them, give an appearance of even greater loftiness than they would otherwise convey; although each pillar of the nave and chancel (including, of course, those in the picture) measures, capital and base inclusive, no less than 80 feet. The capitals were designed by Filippino di Modena, and are beautiful in themselves, although it is the opinion of the best architects that the leading lines of the building are much interrupted by the shrines which are introduced, and the apparent solidity of the structure also injured. This shrine-work is perfectly unique, and there is nothing parallel to it, either in the work itself, or in the manner it is here introduced. The lowest part of the capitals is formed by a wreath of foliage mixed with figures of children and animals; above is a circle of eight niches, corresponding to the intervals between the eight shafts of the clustered pillar, each containing a statue covered by a canopy. The bases and plans of the pillars are equally anomalous. The diameter of the four pillars which support the cupola (three of which are embraced in the view) is one-fifth greater than that of the others. Two of these immense pillars, between which the procession is entering the choir, are encircled by pulpits of bronze and silver, begun by the directions of the exemplary San Carlo, and completed by his nephew, Cardinal Frederico Borromeo. These are covered by basso-reliefs by Andrea Pellizzoni, and rest on colossal caryatides representing the symbols of the four Evangelists, and the four Doctors of the Church, St. Gregory, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, modelled by Brambilla and cast by Busca. The circuit wall of the choir towards the aisles, a small portion only of which is seen, is covered with basso-reliefs, representing the history of the Virgin in a grand style. The reliquary pendant in the vaulting of the octagon over the altar is said to contain one of the nails of the cross, which annually, on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, is exposed on the altar, and carried in procession through the city. The choir was designed by Pelligrini. Within are richly-carved stalls of walnut, with bas-reliefs representing the history of St. Augustine and St. Ambrose. The organ-cases are rich with gilded carving and paintings of Nigini, Camillo, Procaccini, and Giuseppe Meda. It is a part of the Rito, or Culto Ambrogiano, which our readers are aware is in use throughout the whole of the ancient Archbishopric of Milan, that no instrument be permitted but the organ. The Ambrosian ritual is in the West almost the only national liturgy which has been spared by the Roman Church, and is probably much older than the Roman Liturgy. The building of the cathedral, though commenced towards the end of the fourteenth century, is yet unfinished, and the scaffolds have always been standing in some part of the edifice.

For general criticism on the building we cannot do better than again quote from Forsyth the following passage:—

The Cathedral of Milan has been wonderfully contrived to bury millions of money in ornaments which are never to be seen. Whole quarries of marble have been manufactured here into statues, reliefs, niches, and niches; and high sculpture has been squandered on objects which vanish individually in the mass. Were two or three thousand of those statues removed the rest would regain their due importance, and the fabric itself become more intelligible. Those figures stand in rows, which cross and confound the vertical direction of the architecture; for here the eye naturally runs up the chancelled pillars, the lofty windows and long mutilations, the lateral spires, the tall thin buttresses, and never can keep in the horizontal line of the Greek entablature. Their range for sculpture has encircled the very tops of the pillars with statues, which tend to conceal the groinings, just where they spring so finely into the vault, which interrupt the immeasurable plumb-line, and which lessen the apparent height and the exultation admired in a Gothic pillar.

THE NEUCHÂTEL TREATY.—The following are the principal clauses of this treaty:—His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to renounce for ever, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all sovereign rights over the principality of Neuchâtel and the county of Valangin. The State of Neuchâtel, dependent henceforth upon itself, will continue to form part of the Swiss Confederation in the same manner as the other cantons. The Swiss Confederation will defray all the expenses resulting from the events of September, 1856. The canton of Neuchâtel cannot be called upon to contribute towards the payment except in the same measure as any other canton, and at the *pro rata* of its money contingent. An entire and full amnesty will be granted for all political or military offences or misdeeds connected with late events, and in favour of all the Neuchâtelois, Swiss, or strangers, and especially in favour of the militiamen, who by crossing into a foreign land escaped the obligation of taking arms.

COLOURATION OF POISONS.—We quote from the *Lancet* the following results which have been arrived at by Dr. Moffatt, of Hawarden, in relation to carbo-azotic acid. This acid is recommended for the colouring of poisons for the following among other reasons:—Its colouring power is so great that one grain is sufficient to impart a distinct yellow colour to 70,000 grains, or one gallon of water. The taste is so intensely bitter that in the above proportions it imparts a very decided bitterness. Carbo-azotic acid also possesses the valuable property, which is peculiar to itself, of giving a yellow colour to the skin, when taken for three or four days in doses of one grain per diem, which colouration would be easily distinguished from jaundice by any medical man. A saturated solution of carbo-azotic acid in prussic acid does not appear to modify the therapeutic action of that potent remedy. The colour imparted by it to water is permanent. Carbo-azotic acid does not produce any deleterious effect upon the system.

CUTHILL'S PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND STRAWBERRIES.—We have just seen, at Mr. Cuthill's Nursery, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, a dish of this new and delicious variety of the strawberry. They are very early (only a few days later than the Black Prince), and are much finer in flavour than last year. Many single plants have upon them the very large number of from 150 to near 250 fruit.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. DE R., Paris.—A communication has been forwarded by post. W., Mexico.—It is some mishap your first communication, which was anxiously looked for, never reached its destination; to the second a reply shall be dispatched by the very next mail.

W. A. S., Brandon.—The interest felt in Chess by the members of your Club can hardly be so fervent as you represent it, or they would surely contrive to obtain some work on the game, and spare themselves the necessity of publicly asking such questions as "Which is the correct manner of Castling?" "Is it necessary to say Check to the Queen?" and "Can the King Castle out of Check?"

CATALAN.—He could neither Castle nor move his King in the way you describe after playing the Rook.

BOX, 821, Manchester.—By whom was it composed, and what is the solution? T. W. will perhaps be good enough to forward another diagram. His first is almost entirely illegible, and the position of the pieces in it is reversed.

H. T. A.—The analysis seems accurate, and, though we demur to the conclusion, many of the variations are extremely clever.

SECRETARY.—1. The inventor of the very useful "In Situ Quo" Chess Equinoxe is the manufacturer of the "Sensation" Chessmen, Messrs. Jacques, of Hatton-Cardon. 2. The editors of the "Berlin Chess Magazine" are Messrs. Anderson and Dufresne; and the London publishers Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

ALPHA.—You will find some extremely beautiful Chess Problems in a selection just made by Herr Löwenthal from a number contributed to what is called a "Problem Tournament," by many of the best composers of the day. Herr Löwenthal's brochure is published by Day, 13, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

INTER.—There is no difference except in name. R. F. S., Dublin.—You are right. Black would win a piece. The variation was taken from the German authorities, but it is obviously erroneous.

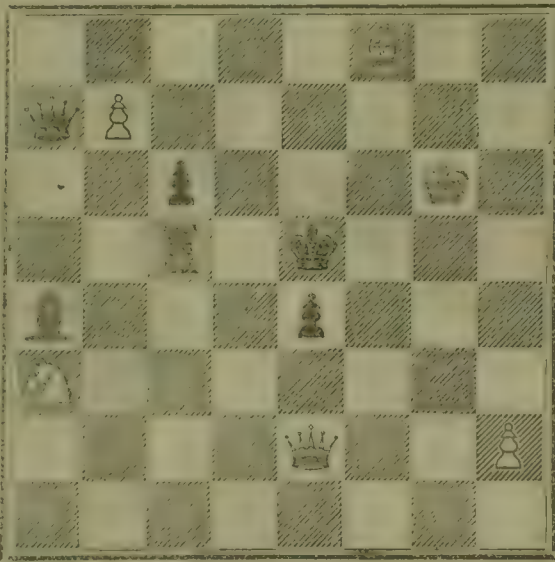
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 691, by Little Dorrit, Philip Quarl, M. P., D. S. D., H. H., Gil Blas, F. R. Crampton, F. H. Gosport, Rastle, Nedowash, The Original Northern Girl, R. Fenton, Scorp, Barabara, W. S. L., L. P. H., F. R. S., C. L. Fisher, Dromio, Jota, L. G., F. N. Henricus, Old Fair, Benjamin, Drax, L. T. W., L. P. W. M. T., George Mason, Oxoniensis, Jack of Worcester, Philo-Chess, Medicus, Paul Jones, Bombardier, Gregory, S. C., Johannes, Lillo Dell, Mercator, A Scotchman, C. P. J., of Yoxford, B., D. Jack of Sorewbury, T. J., of Hanworth, Finesse, Dorevon, A. Judd, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 694, by Finesse, W. W. D., I. G., Jack of Worcester, Max, Philo-Chess, Crux, M. D., G. S., G. W., H. S., L. D. V., Jota, A. L. H., S. P. W., G. T. M., F. R. Crampton, C. L. Fisher, Mercator, Gregory, Ben B. W. F. R. S., A. Traveller, T. F. P., Delta, Medicus, A. Clerk, Miranda, Flora, The Peri, W. S. W., M. P., One of the Old School, Antony, A. Sailor, &c., F. Y., Omega, S. D., Peterkin, Box and Cox, Crab, G. H. R., I. Phenix, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 696.

By E. B. Cook, of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON plays against two of the best players in the St. George's Club.

(Philidor's Defence.)

BLACK (The Allies). WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. K Kt takes P K Kt to K B 3rd
5. K B to Q 3rd K B to K 2nd
6. Castles P to Q B 4th

(This perhaps was not so good as Castling.)
7. K B to Q Kt 5 (ch) Q B to Q 2nd
(Having laid himself open to the check, it would have been better, we believe, for White now to move a King to B sq.)

8. B takes B (ch) Q takes B
9. K Kt to K B 5th Castles
10. Q to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
11. Q to K Kt 3rd K Kt to K sq

(The Allies have very properly availed themselves of their adversary's imprudent play at move 7, to obtain an attack which, if not dangerous, is troublesome.)

12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to Q 5th
13. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
14. Kt to Q 5th Q R to Q B sq
15. Q to her 3rd B to Q sq

(Indispensable before advancing the K B Pawn.)
16. B to K B 4th P to K B 4th
17. Q takes Q P takes P

(If he had taken the Q's Pawn, Black would have replied with Kt to K's 3rd.)
18. Q takes K P Q to K B 4th

(This turns the scale in favour of White, who before laboured under some disadvantage from the confinement of his forces.)
19. Q takes Q K R takes Q
20. Q Kt to Q sq Q R to Q B 4th

(To win the two minor pieces for a Rook.)
21. K R to K sq Q R takes Kt

(The whole combination, from the move of 18. Q to K B 4th, depended on now playing Kt to B 2nd, and White, by moving his King and omitting his present one step, throws away all the advantage he had in his hand.)

22. R takes R R takes R
23. R takes Kt (ch) K to B 2nd
24. R to K sq B to K B 3rd
25. P to K Kt 3rd

(They premeditatedly leave the Q Kt Pawn at White's mercy, secure, if he take it, of gaining another Pawn in return by playing R to Q Kt sq.)
26. B to K 3rd P to K Kt 4th
27. P to Q 4th R to Q 4th
28. R to Q sq K to K 3rd
29. P to Q Kt 3rd B takes Q Kt P
30. R to Q Kt sq B takes Kt R
31. R takes Q Kt P P to K Kt 4th
32. R to K Kt 7th P to K Kt 5th
33. K to B sq B to Q B 4th

(This was not so good a move as R to K 5th.)
34. R to K Kt 5th R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
35. K to K's 2nd R to Q R 7th (ch)
36. K to Q 3rd R to Q R 6th (ch)
37. K to K 4th B takes B
38. P takes B R to Q Kt 7th
39. R takes K R P P to Q Kt 4th
40. K to K B 4th P to Q Kt 5th

(White has now an almost desperate game, and it is only by dint of great care on his part, and perhaps, some little want of care on the part of his able antagonists, that he contrives to escape defeat.)
41. K takes P P to Q R 6th
42. R to Q R 5th R to Q R 8th
43. P to K R 4th P to Q R 7th
44. P to K R 5th K to K B 2nd
45. K to K Kt 5th R to K Kt 8th
46. R takes P R takes P (ch)
47. K to B 4th R to K R 6th
48. R to Q R 5th R to K R 5th (ch)
49. K to K Kt 5th R takes Q B P
50. P to K R 6th K to Kt sq

(The game was prolonged for many moves, and finally terminated as a drawn battle.)

ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Petrol's Defence to the K's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes K P P to Q 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes K P
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
6. K B to Q 3rd K B to Q 3rd
7. Castles Castles
8. P to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd
9. Q B to K Kt 5th P takes Q B P
10. K B takes Q B P P to K R 3rd
11. B to K R 4th P to K Kt 4th
12. B to K Kt 3rd Q B to K Kt 5th
13. Q to her 3rd K to Kt 2nd

(To prevent the threatened check and consequent loss by 14. Q to K Kt 6th, &c.)
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
15. P to Q B 3rd K B takes B
16. K B P takes B Q to her 3rd
17. P to Q 5th Q R to Q sq
18. Q to Q B 3rd Q Kt to K 2nd
19. Q Kt to K 4th Q Kt to K 3rd (ch)

(White must win something by this move, play as the Allies may. Their best resource apparently was 21. Q R takes Q P.)
20. Q Kt takes Q P, the game would possibly have run thus:—
21. B takes Kt Q Kt takes P
22. K Kt to K R 4th—
And White has a winning advantage.)
21. P to Q 6th
(White must win something by this move, play as the Allies may. Their best resource apparently was 21. Q R takes Q P.)

22. Kt takes K Kt R takes Kt
23. Kt takes K Kt P to K Kt 3rd
24. Q to K 5th Q takes Q P
25. Q takes B (ch) K to Kt 2nd
26. Q R to Q sq Q to Q B 3rd
(Had they taken the Rook, White would evidently have mated them in three moves.)
27. R takes R R takes R
28. Kt to K 6th (ch)

And Black resigned.

MATCH BETWEEN THE HUDDERSFIELD AND LEEDS CHESS CLUBS.

The match between these clubs, the first portion of which was played at Leeds, and the remainder at Huddersfield, has just terminated. The Huddersfield players were Messrs. John Wainman, D. Marsden, W. Scott, G. H. Taylor, J. R. Robinson, G. Brook, E. W. Tarn, T. Farratt, D. Robinson, M. Webb. Leeds was represented by Messrs. J. Rhodes, Milard, Cadman, Clarke, W. Mann, B. Simpson, J. Mann, Rennett, W. G. Myers, Andrews, and Gardiner. Each player fought three games, the total number played being 36, of which Huddersfield scored 17; Leeds, 13; and 6 were drawn.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The long-pending lawsuit between the State (of France) and the Count de Chambord has been recently decided in favour of the latter. The Crown will, it is thought, appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The *Yarmouth Standard*, a cheap weekly Conservative paper, which came into existence a few weeks since, has come to a premature end, as the proprietors have found it to be "not sufficiently remunerative." The *Norwich Weekly Express*, one of the same class of journals, met with a similar fate after a few months' existence.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in our fisheries was held on Saturday last, at the Craven Hotel, Strand, for the purpose of forming an association having for its object the attainment of improved legislation on this subject.

The Sacred College at Rome has just concluded with Baron de Rothschild a new loan of 3,800,000 Roman crowns (about £800,000), intended to be employed in calling in the copper money.

On Saturday last a meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place at Hatnam-grove House, New-cross—Lord John Russell in the chair—when there was an examination of the pupils in divinity, English history, geography, biography, English grammar and literature, Latin, and arithmetic. More than 800 ladies and gentlemen were present.

The cholera has broken out again with great violence in Essequibo, Wakenam Island.

The inauguration of the Louvre, on the occasion of the fête of the Emperor of the French, in August, is to be marked by great pomp. The twofold distribution of recompenses to the artists who have co-operated in the construction of the great work now completed, and of the premiums awarded at the Exhibition of Living Artists, will, it is said, take place together on August 14, the day before the Emperor's fête.

Two hundred workmen were on Saturday last discharged from the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and about the same number from various departments have received notice to leave.

The sale of several of Paul Delaroche's pictures took place at Paris on Saturday last, and attracted a vast crowd of dealers and amateurs to the Auction Mart. The prices obtained were very high.

In the year 1856-57 the sum total of £202,467 was expended on national collections; £16,490 was appropriated to the British Museum establishment, £19,768 to the buildings, and £20,454 to purchases; £12,077 to the National Gallery; £5815 to scientific works and experiments; £500 to the Royal Geographical Society; £58,966 to the Department of Science and Art; £7312 to the Museum of Practical Geology; and £1000 to the Royal Society. The total amount expended on the purchase and laying out of the Kensington Gore Estate from 1851 to 1856 inclusive is £277,309.

A court martial having been held on board the *Victory* guard-ship, to try the late Paymaster of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on the respective charges of embezzlement, inebriety, and neglect of duty, the Court, after examining the several witnesses, sentenced the prisoner to be placed at the bottom of the list.

In the course of the proceedings at the Crystal Palace rehearsal on Saturday last, Messrs. Negretti and Zambra succeeded in taking some most effective photographic views of the orchestral and general arrangements.

A return has just been published of the ships belonging to English owners captured by Riff pirates off the coast of Morocco since Jan. 1, 1856. They are eight in number—four of them have been recaptured.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, it is stated, has just signed an ordinance which prescribes that two-thirds at least of the public offices of Hungary are to be confided to natives. The authorities are also enjoined to receive documents addressed to the Government in the national language. It is in contemplation to grant a full amnesty to all military prisoners.

The Excise salary petition lately presented to Parliament by Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., has been returned to that gentleman as "informal," for having prayed the House to "grant an augmentation of salary compatible with their stations as officers of a most important revenue department"—it being contrary to Parliamentary regulations to receive any petition "praying for public money."

The yellow fever still prevails in some of the West India Islands, chiefly amongst the shipping at St. Thomas and Martinique; the other parts of the West Indies appear to be free from it. All the persons belonging to the *Parana*, the last homeward mail-steam, who were struck with yellow fever, and left behind at St. Thomas, are dead.

In consequence of the opening of the Magon and Culoz Railway section the journey from Paris to Turin can now be performed in thirty-one hours.

The prizes awarded by the examiners of the Society of Arts to the successful candidates at the June examination in London will be distributed on the morning of Tuesday next, at the society's house in the Adelphi. The society's annual dinner will take place at the Crystal Palace in the afternoon of the same day. Lord Stanley, M.P., will preside.

From all parts of the vine-growing countries in France the most satisfactory reports of the appearance of the plants are received. Accounts from the hop districts in that country are also very good; and the crops are stated to be in the most favourable condition.

The estates of James Sadleir, situated in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, are advertised for sale on Tuesday, the 7th of July. The petitioner for the sale is the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank.

The annual Caledonian grand fancy-dress ball will be given on Monday next. The ladies patronesses met on Monday afternoon to complete the preliminary arrangements.

According to the *Mercure* of Apt (Vaucluse), the almond-trees, which are one of the sources of riches of that part of the country, are this year loaded with fruit, and all the kinds, particularly those used for the table and by confectioners, give promise of being exceedingly fine.

A requisition, numerously signed by several of the leading mercantile firms of the City, by Mr. Mechi (the present Sheriff), and influential members of the Court of Common Council, is about to be presented to Mr. Roupell, M.P. for Lambeth, requesting him to stand as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London, the election for which will take place on the 24th inst.

Some dromedaries recently sent by the Viceroy of Egypt as a present to the Emperor Napoleon III. have attracted much curiosity at Marseilles, where they have been employed drawing a piece of artillery and its ammunition-wagon.

There are 31,630 persons in official departments paying income-tax whose incomes exceed £100 and are under £150; and there are 61 receiving £5000 a year and upwards.

The third annual meeting of the International Congress of Statistics is to be held at Vienna, on the 31st August next, and is to be attended by economists of all countries.

On Monday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the London Hospital for the past year took place in its new theatre. In the absence of the Marquis of Blandford through indisposition Mr. R. Hanbury presided, and was supported by the council, the governors, the professors, and their friends.

Aimé Bonpland, the veteran naturalist, and friend and fellow-traveller of Alexander von Humboldt, has, notwithstanding his great age, just set out on a journey of botanical research in Paraguay.

The Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg has recently been enriched by a magnificent collection of coins and medals, purchased by command of the Emperor from the heirs of the late Count Perovsky. It contains many thousand specimens of extremely rare coins of different epochs, amongst which may be particularly mentioned the silver and bronze money of the time of the Bosphorus Kings.

On Monday Mr. Benjamin Samuel Phillips was unanimously chosen an Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Within.

The new schoolhouse of the Philological School, New-road, was opened on Monday by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Government has granted a loan of £40,000 for the completion of the Limerick and Ennis Railway.

From the hop-growing districts—notwithstanding complaints of the prevalence of flies, bees, aphides, and other vermin—the accounts are generally favourable.

On the 29th of May the propeller *Inkermann* blew up at Toronto, and eleven persons were killed, several others being seriously injured.

Arrangements have been entered into by the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company and the Provincial Government of Canada for a weekly line of steamers, instead of fortnightly, as at present, between Liverpool and Canada.

M. Victor Foucher, who drew up the first draught of the new Military Code, has been named by the Emperor of the French Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. The same rank has been conferred on General Allard, who drew up the Report from the Council of State.

The *Kilkenny Journals* of Saturday last report several burglaries and robberies perpetrated in that county during the past week. No acts of violence to the persons were committed by the robbers.

ON THE CRUSTACEAN DELICACIES OF THE TABLE.



MOST interesting is the exhibition presented at this season of the year by the fish-markets and shops of the leading metropolitan fishmongers—an exhibition well worthy of inspection.

There, mighty salmon, with their silvery sides, lie at length on the cool slab; trout, their near relatives, attract the eye of the epicure; magnificent turbot, from the coasts of Durham or Yorkshire, from Heliogoland, or from the sandbanks off the French coast, thick, firm, and round, demand the inspection of the connoisseur. Nor is the dory absent (the Zeus or Jupiter of the Romans; Il Janatore, the gatekeeper—in allusion to the finger-marks of St. Peter—of the Adriatic fishermen; Zeus faber, Linn.) The superlative merit of this fish, we may observe *en passant*, was first appreciated by the celebrated Mr. Quin, the prince of epicures. There, beautiful in roseate hues, the striped red mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*) attracts our eye, and by its side reposes the grey mullet (*Mugil capito*), each belonging to a very different group. There glistens the mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), with its marbled stripes of green and blue, and its silvery sides; and there, as if by way of contrast, rests the "sapphire gurnard" (*Trigla hirundo*), with its uncouth bony head and its wrinkle fins. The long slender snouted garfish, or sea pike (*Belone vulgaris*), reminding us of an attenuated or rack-stretched mackerel, extends itself along the slab, while on a bed of grass reposes its fierce fresh-water relative, the pike, or jack (*Esox lucius*)—the Luce or Lucie of heraldry and of Shakspeare. Perhaps a vast sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*), mail clad, though more formidable in appearance than reality, allied as it is to the sharks, proves an object of attraction. In July, 1833, a sturgeon, measuring eight feet six inches in length, and weighing 203 pounds, was caught near Farnham, in Scotland; and Pennant records an instance in which a fish of this species, taken in the Esk, weighed 460 pounds. This is the fish which produces caviar and isinglass; and in the Caspian Sea a most important fishery is conducted on a regulated system. Over the sturgeon hangs a grotesque little monster, known as the lump-fish, or lump-sucker, sometimes called the sea owl (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), a creature as ugly in form as it is beautiful in colour—purple, blue, rose pink, and rich orange passing into each other, or forming well-ordered contrasts. Of soles, and other ordinary flat fish, we say nothing. Nor of the eels, which, lingering in the little tank, are, perhaps, anticipating the fate of Marsyas. The conger eel (*Conger vulgaris*) is not unfrequently to be seen, though its flesh is little in request. Nor are lampreys (the lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, and the lampern, or river lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*) by any means uncommon. Perch, carp, and tench, the supply of the river, lake, or pond, give variety to the collection; and with these we must conclude our catalogue, merely observing that not a fish we have enumerated but is worthy of an express article.

We have detailed a fine assortment of fish, an assortment to which we might add the sea bream, the angler (*Lophius*), the wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas*), the wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*), and others, as accidental displays, were the enumeration of fish to be seen in the London shops or markets (as Hungerford for instance) our main purpose. Beautiful as is the tableau (not imaginary) thus exhibited, it is not complete; it wants relief, and this is afforded by the crustacea—creatures which, if we were not familiar with them, would excite surprise or admiration. Familiarity often leads us to overlook objects which upon closer scrutiny prove to be replete with interest; and such is the case with regard to the crustacea. We are in the habit of seeing them on the slabs or in the baskets of the fishmonger, and also at our own tables, where they are usually welcomed as delicacies; but how few who gladly partake of them ever give themselves the trouble to inquire into their history! Let us here endeavour to interest our readers in their behalf.

The term crustacea (anglicised, *Crustaceans*) is too well understood to need explanation. It contains an extensive group of beings, most of which are aquatic, some few terrestrial, ranging from the crab or lobster to the woodlouse (*Oniscus asper*), and the fossil trilobites, and including many parasitic forms. Of these crustacea, some are of large dimensions, but numbers are microscopic and phosphorescent. Teeming in countless myriads, they render the waves of the ocean, especially in the warmer latitudes, luminous at night; so that the prow of the vessel cuts through sparkling foam, while a gleaming expanse around fades into obscurity in the distance.

Of the thousands of crustacea with which naturalists are more or less intimately acquainted, several species are esteemed as articles of food, not only in Europe, but in other portions of the globe, as the violet crab, in the West Indies; and the robber crab, or *Birgus latro*, in the islands of the South Pacific. It is, however, to those species only with which we, in our island, are familiar as delicacies that we purpose here to invite attention.

We may enumerate them as follows, irrespective of systematic order:—

1. The Lobster (*Astacus marinus*); L'Ecrevisse Homard of the French.
2. The River Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*); L'Ecrevisse commune.
3. The Sea Crayfish of the London fishmongers (*Palaemon vulgaris*, *rel. quadricornis*); La Langoustine.
4. The Crab (*Cancer pagurus*); Le Crabe Poupard ou Tourteau.
5. The Grubbin, or Crabbinn (*Cancer pubor*); L'Etrille commune.
6. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*); Le Cardon, La Crevette ou Chevette.
7. The White, Pink, Gravesend, or Medway Shrimp; Shrimp-Prawn (*Palaemon squilla*); La Salicoque.
8. The Prawn (*Palaemon serratus*); Le Langoustin.

Among these crustaceans the lobster claims precedence, both from the estimation in which it is held and its commercial importance. This valued crustacean was not unknown to the ancients, and is the *A'stacus* (A'stacus) of Aristotle. It is abundant along the rocky parts of our coast, and of that of the adjacent continent; and everywhere a system of destruction is energetically carried on against it, traps and nets being employed for its capture. Millions are annually taken. Vast is the demand, and as profuse is the supply. Consider the consumption of London alone, including its environs, and to this add that of the cities and large or moderate towns throughout our island, and even then we shall scarcely be able to form an adequate estimate of the multitude consumed during the season from spring to autumn. Almost incalculable as is the annual destruction of this crustacean, still the loss is counterbalanced by an according increase. Were it not so, the species would long since have become, if not extinct, at least rare along our coasts. By a wisely-ordered law its fecundity fully secures it from apparent numerical diminution. More than 12,000 eggs were counted by Dr. Haster under the tail of one female lobster, besides the quantity of coral (so called because of its red colour after boiling), or undeveloped eggs, which still remained within the body, to be subsequently brought forth.

Although great quantities of lobsters are taken on different parts of our coast and that of Scotland, London at least draws its principal supply from Norway. The fishmongers distinguish them as Channel lobsters, Scotch lobsters, and Norway lobsters. In the first the flesh, though very delicate, is apt to be watery, and is always less firm and rich than that of the Norway lobster; the shell, when boiled, is of a paler red, and mottled or spotted with brown, and of a less degree, in the Scotch. Hence, both for weight and firmness, as well as for flavour, the Norway lobster is preferred. A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says, speaking of the turbot, "a preference is given in the London market to those (turbot) caught by the Dutch, who are supposed to have drawn not less than 250,000 a year for the supply of this market alone; and the Danes (Norwegians) from £12,000 to £15,000 a year for sauce to this luxury of the table, extracted

from one million of lobsters taken on the rocky shores of Norway—though our own shores are in many parts plentifully supplied with this marine insect equal in goodness to those of Norway.

On one day of June, in the year 1855, thirty thousand lobsters were delivered at Billingsgate Market. This, however, was an extraordinary influx, and chiefly consisted of exports from Norway and Scotland.

We may here observe that the lobsters are brought over from Norway in a living state, during the season, by vessels constantly plying between the Thames and Norway. On entering the river the lobsters are placed in large wooden cases, properly perforated, and deposited in a creek, called Holo Haven, on the Essex side of the Thames, near the upper part of the sea-reach, whence they are transmitted to Billingsgate according to the demand. The above observations apply in a general sense to the Scotch lobsters, which are all brought alive to Billingsgate.

We have said that the lobster-season commences in spring and continues till autumn. We here allude more particularly to those imported from Norway and northern Scotland; but, it may be added, this season is liable to variation—its commencement being sometimes retarded by the state of the weather. Along the more southern parts of our coast lobsters are taken at a much earlier period. Mr. Travis, of Scarborough, in a letter to Mr. Pennant, October, 1768, says:—"We have vast numbers of fine lobsters on the rocks near our coast. The large ones are, in general, in their best season from the middle of October to the beginning of May. Many of the large ones, and some fewer of the larger sorts, are good all the summer. If they be four inches and a half long, or upwards, from the tip of the head to the end of the back shell, they are called sizeable lobsters; if only four inches, they are esteemed half-size; and when sold, two of them are reckoned for one of full size. If they be under four inches, they are called pawks, and are not saleable to the carriers, though, in reality, they are, in the summer months, superior to the large ones in goodness."

The following extract from the same letter bears upon what we have said respecting the fecundity of the lobster, and is otherwise very interesting:—"The female or hen lobster does not cast her shell the same year (query, at the same portion of the year) that she deposits her ova—or, in the common phrase, is in berry. When the ova first appear under her tail they are very small, and extremely black; but they become, in succession, almost as large as ripe elderberries before they are deposited, and turn of a dark brown colour, especially towards the end of her time of depositing them. They (the hen lobsters) continue full, and deposit the ova in constant succession as long as any of that black substance can be found in their body, which when boiled turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their coral. Hen lobsters [he refers to those along the coast of Scarborough] are found in berry at all times of the year, but chiefly in winter. It is a common mistake that a berried hen is always in perfection for the table;—when her berries appear large and brownish she will always be found exhausted, watery, and poor. Though the ova are cast at all times of the year, they seem only to come to life during the warm summer months of July and August."

We agree with the writer of the above passage that, as a rule, the male lobster is firmer and better flavoured than the female; the male is easily distinguishable by the narrowness of the tail (exclusive of other marks), which on comparison cannot be overlooked; and we also subscribe to his opinion that the flesh of the claw is more delicate than that of the so-called tail.

The lobster (how will the epicure relish the statement?) is one of the scavengers of the sea: it is a carnivorous marauder, feasting alike upon dead or living animal matters, and is evidently endowed with a high sense of smell, by the exercise of which, vulture-like, it scents its prey at a distance. It prowls about in the deep water among submerged rocks, or darts with arrow-like velocity from its retreat when the waves carry to it the promise of a banquet. "Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together," for eagles we may read in the present instance lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and a host besides of marine predatory creatures, both great and small, all of which hasten to the feast.

The carnivorous voracity of the lobster (and also of the crab) leads to its destruction. Some animals, like the fox or the wolf, fear even the appearance of a trap, and refuse to take the bait; but the lobster is not wise, it has no cerebral development (the nervous system in the crustacea being ganglionic), and is merely guided by instinctive impulse. Hence baited traps or "pots" made of strong twigs, somewhat on the principle of a wire mouse-trap, lowered into the water and marked with a buoy, or a series of buoys, according to the number let down, are the most effectual and ordinary means employed in the capture of these epicurean crustaceans. In some parts of the coast, as at Scarborough, strong bag-nets are employed. These taps are baited with garbage attractive to the lobster, who unsuspectingly enters a prison from which he emerges only like a condemned malefactor, to suffer bonds, by which his claws are secured, and then transportation in a dark tank to a distant place of punishment, where the fate of being boiled alive (if he die not on the passage) most assuredly awaits him.

(To be continued.)

TO MY DICTIONARY.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

WHAT art thou, book? A mass of words
All lifeless as a stone?
The fossil sounds of bygone times
Transmitted to our own?
Thy space I measure with my hand,
Thy weight I scarcely feel,
And, though I read thee many times,
No spark shall light my zeal.
"Words, words, words!" These,
and only these,
In isolation stand,
An independent multitude
With no uniting band.

All cold and lifeless is thy page;
Thou'st ne'er had known a tear,
Nor brought from out the joy-filled heart
One laugh of earnest cheer.
Yet there are books with magic fraught
O'er all life's finer springs,
That sway the hearts and lives of men
As winds sway lesser things.
Fly days and nights beneath their spell
As arrows through the air,
And men, as on angelic wings,
Regain "the mansions fair."

Though charmless thou, I hold thee dear;
And, as I gaze on thee,
I know thy words are moving fast
In thousands livingly.
They glow within the lover's speech
As burn'd the vestal flame;
And in the poet's lofty strain,
That wakes the deathless fame;
In sorrow's wail, in Want's lone prayer,
In penitence sincere,
In all that soul to soul reveals,
Thy words of life appear.

This hour, as 'neath the castle's wall
I hear the echoing winds,
Thy words in myriad uses serve
Ten thousand hearts and minds.
Ten thousand pens are using thee
In wisdom, letter, verse;
In happiness, in misery,
In better and in worse—
Heidelberg, Dec. 22, 1855.

In all that mortal natures feel
Of hope, of joy, of care,
When on the earth they reverent kneel,
Offering holy prayer;
Or when in musings dark within,
Unsaid to those about,
Thy words are living servants all
We ne'er could do without.

Thou art the book of human life,
The sum of all we know;
Ten thousand ages in thee meet,
And in thy meanings flow.
Man's many-sided nature has
Through many eras passed,
His knowledge and his history
In words are fully glossed;
Each word that stands upon thy page
Is record true of man,
Of that which in the world he found,
Or in his being ran;
Had Virtue ne'er been in the world,
Nor Beauty in the morn,
These words we ever prize so dear
Had ne'er themselves been born.

As elements in Nature flow
Compose the boundless whole,
And take their countless forms of life
In Order's nice control,
So Man thy words, in myriad ways,
Doth well in use combine,
And through the form each gives to thee
His quality doth shine.
The wise, the fool, the good, the base,
All use thee as they will;
But thou, in ways unknown to them,
Tapest their likeness still.
Dull book! I view thee evermore
As monument of man,
To mark the progress he has made,
As Time his cycles ran;
Both Mind and Nature hold the laws
Which o'er all language sway;
These, must, throughout creation's range,
All human speech obey.

* It has for many years been a theory of the author that, as realities preceded the ideas and words relating to them, the existence of

the words, in all languages, is owing to the reality of the things. Words of superstition are no objection to the view taken, as they name ideas falsely founded, or misapprehensions of reality. Hence the noblest words and the meanest are proofs of what has ever been in human consciousness and experience; the former carrying in their very import the approval of the human heart, and the latter its condemnation. There is not, and cannot be, anything truer, nobler, or holier in human language than has previously appeared in the inner life and general experience of man.

GIGANTIC PROJECT.—BRIDGE FROM NEW YORK TO BROOKLYN.—Mr. J. J. Bink, a German architect of New York, has designed a plan for a bridge across the east river, connecting Broad-street, with Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The length is to be 5272 feet, width 300 feet. There are to be six arches, and the height of the bridge, above high-water mark, is to be 140 feet. The arches are to be constructed so that the intervening spaces can be used for storing military stores, while the south front of the bridge will serve for a river fortification. The two abutments are to be pierced for a number of large cannons. On the north front the piers are to be turned into storehouses or hotels. The vaults of the interior are to be used as swimming-baths, slaughter-houses, markets, &c. The foundations of the piers are to be constructed upon a new and simple plan, involving but little expense. The terminal of the bridge are designed for a custom-house, armoury, and a depot of military stores, to be connected with Governor's Island, by a submarine passage.

"SCENE AT A GHAUT ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES."—PAINTED BY M. CLAXTON.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The extreme strangeness, to European eyes, of many of the commonest scenes in India, which, though often poetical, awaken few sympathies or associations out of the country, or among minds unfamiliar with its manners and customs and its peculiar religious observances, is the sufficient reason why we seldom see a picture with such a subject as that we have engraved. Southey, in his best poetical work, "The Curse of Kehama," essayed in vain to interest us in the Hindoo mythology, which Sir Walter Scott justly terms "the most gigantic, cumbersome, and extravagant system of idolatry to which temples were ever erected." We think our readers, however, will feel with us that the incident Mr. Claxton has represented is touchingly beautiful and pathetic; and the accuracy of every detail may be relied on, for the artist has resided, we believe, many years in the country.

A "Ghaut" is, properly, a chain of hills, or a pass among mountains; and, as the steps before us apparently lead up to a pagoda, it no doubt takes the name from its situation. We quote, however, the following "Extract from Journal" which Mr. Claxton gives in explanation of his work:—"I took a boat and went up the river again to the Ghaut. As we came up a number of natives hurried down the steps, carrying a woman. They put the bamboo couch into the river, and some women poured water over her face and head, and scattered flowers about her. The Hindoos believe they have secured the happiness of their friends if they put them into the Holy River before they die." The light tint of the complexion of the dying maiden compared to the attendants, or coolies, who bear her, and to the low-caste woman, with her silver armlets, on the right, and even to her sympathising relatives, proves her to be of high caste. Our readers are aware of the numerous superstitious practices connected with the worshipping and dedication of the Ganges, and which the Hindoo Brahminical aristocracy have found it to their interest to insist upon the observance of from the remotest antiquity. A large proportion of the swarming inhabitants of its fertile valley perform very frequent—if not morning and evening—ablutions in its waters; and bear away, as we see several of the figures in the picture prepared to do, a portion in earthen jars. Quantities, indeed, of the water are carried to all parts of India, and sworn by in courts of justice. The ceremony of the picture, besides the others we have named, and that of the Brahmins and other Hindoos throwing lighted tapers towards sunset into the broad bright stream which "sweeps by them, guiltless of their impiety and unconscious of their homage," are all comparatively innocent, and some of the observances are highly beneficial to the inhabitants, as well as very graceful in fancy; but other practices are to the last degree cruel and heathenish. Many, especially females, commit suicide by sinking themselves at the particularly-sacred spot where the streams of the Ganges and Jumna unite. Children were sacrificed by being thrown into the river, before the British Government interfered. Many poor expiring creatures are not tended, like the woman in our Engraving, but left with their bodies half in the water and half out, till the rising tide overwhelms them. Many are laid where the tide cannot reach them, and their case is more pitiable still. Beneath a burning sun they are left without food; and many of them who would very probably recover from their diseases, if proper attention were paid to them, are literally starved to death or devoured by jackals at night.

On the left, below the bungalow, there is another but more assured victim of Siva the Destroyer. And, as if to pay homage to their favourite deity, they have made the funeral pile an altar to complete the destruction which natural decay would soon effect in such a climate. Happily another life is not involved since the abolition of the horrible *suttee*. Lepers, being regarded as objects of Divine wrath, have been sometimes burned alive.

Mr. Claxton's picture is very effective and correct in composition, and rich, yet harmonious, in colour.

"SKETCHING FROM NATURE."

PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A VERY pleasant life is that of the wandering artist. We do not much care for the "artist at home," although Mr. Thackeray has given us, in "The Newcomes," such a charming sketch of him; and, making some pretensions to be one ourselves, a scene in an artist's studio, which to the public is like a peep behind the curtain, is to us merely a snuff of the shop. But "the artist abroad" is altogether a gloriously exceptional and heroic character. He is then true to his nature, for it is now quite fashionable to consider the "vagabond" instinct a part of the true artistic temperament. It is a great mistake to suppose that the English people generally have no Carnival, for, the moment a true Briton sets out for a tour, or even an excursion, he does nothing but masquerade. But what is this to the far greater privileges of an artist on a sketching expedition? That is, indeed, one uninterrupted Carnival. For who can masquerade like he; with velvet manteau, slouched Italian hat, and a thousand other disguises; not to mention the normal profusion of the hair of his head, and the hirsute appendages of his face, which he can arrange and wear in every conceivable fashion; whether originally adopted by Assyrian, antique (an artist knows nothing about Greeks and Romans), mediæval, or old master? Who, also, is so little amenable to public opinion, and yet so great an object of curiosity? And, above all, who is so free? He carries all his professional necessities under his arm; and he has no rent or taxes to pay—not that he contributes a very large sum at any time to the Exchequer, even including Income-tax. Then, always having a sociable turn, and—without standing his shaggy, ferocious looks—being by no means a savage animal, he generally makes friends wherever he goes. He never looks rich, so he finds favour with the humblest; but he needs not do! his wide-awake to the proudest. And—especially since the return of the Crimean heroes—his wild looks do not (as we see in the picture we have engraved) frighten all the children, and set all the babies crying.

Let us not be misunderstood, however: we would not hint for a moment anything personal in respect to Mr. Hemsley—for we suppose that is the gentleman himself seated sketching before us. On the contrary, we freely admit that his trim is highly respectable, and we do not even suspect him to have slightly modified his actual appearance on the occasion represented, and to have given himself a sly polish, in order to be properly presentable to his anticipated patrons—fair or otherwise. We may, indeed, assure Mr. Hemsley that we never saw him look so well (on the walls of the Academy); that his appearance is altogether satisfactory and, strange compliment, highly amusing.

Seriously, however—if we can be serious before such a droll face (we mean the boy's)—we have never seen a more perfect realisation



"A SCENE AT A GHAUT ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES."—PAINTED BY MARSHAL CLAXTON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

of the expression intended than is caught in the whole figure the artist is "sketching" from. Extreme vanity and impudence are combined with awkward bashfulness, as unmistakable even in this boy, as in many a legitimate portrait, and in most photographs,

especially those which amuse idle pedestrians at shop doors. The young urchin, who is mischievously trying to make the artist's subject laugh, by recommending him, behind his hand, above all things not to do so; or remarking that it is "a pity he does not squint," or

making some other equally irrelevant observation; the other boys overhauling the artist's portfolio behind his back; and the many other amusing points of this excellently-painted picture, we leave to our readers' sense of the humorous.



"SKETCHING FROM NATURE."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



HIGHLAND SPORTS: DEER-STALKING SCENE.—PAINTED BY T. W. BOTTOMLEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE great amount of tact, knowledge, skill, and patience required to be a successful hunter of the red deer of Scotland may well excuse the stalwart Highlander in phillibeg and bonnet in our Engraving contemplating with evident satisfaction his conquest of that noble

hart. The sport must always rank among the very first of those not attended with imminent personal danger; and the man who can knock over a stag would, probably, generally have sufficient self-control and courage to face, like Gordon Cumming, the more

dangerous animals of chase. The gillies, also, are plainly securing the deer with hearty good will on the sturdy Shetland pony, and the great Highland greyhounds share the exultation of the triumph. From the antlers of the stag being thrown back we cannot very well



"BLACKBERRY DELL."—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

make out the number of points he reckons; and, though the beam is majestic, we do not see here, or in the hoof and other parts, the same disposition to idealise the red deer (the stags not the hinds), which often leads Sir Edwin Landseer almost too far from nature. This animal appears, however, to have the "brow," "bray," and "tray" antlers, but not a developed crown.

We regret that Mr. Bottomley's picture has not secured a more favourable position on the walls of the Academy, especially as he is undoubtedly a very promising artist. In our notice of the Exhibition of the British Institution we called attention to another excellent picture by Mr. Bottomley, where it can be fairly viewed; and we are confident that all who have seen that work will regret their inability to see that which we have engraved equally well. We are slow to attribute any blame to the Hanging Committee, for their task is to the last degree difficult, tedious, and thankless; but when will these injuries to defenceless, struggling men cease to be inflicted through the miserable inadequacy of the rooms for the fair exhibition of the enormously-increased and increasing number of contributions from all the artists of the nation, to say nothing of the hundreds of works rejected?

"BLACKBERRY DELL."

PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is a very trite observation that we often gain more when we stoop than when we soar—that we can pick up the gem or pluck the flower at our feet, though we may not reach the star; and the Hanging Committee at the Royal Academy seems to have, this year, determined to furnish an illustration of the remark in the collocation of the pictures. Artists themselves must prefer to be sunk to the very lowest depth below "the line" or plummet to being condemned to suffer the fate of Haman, or receive an apotheosis before death, and be lost to mortal ken above the clouds (of dust) of this restless, struggling, sight-seeing, nether world. A large number (we ascertained at occasional intervals permitted by the absence of crinoline) of excellent pictures, especially of landscapes, are certainly on the floor. Many of these are distinguished by their close study of nature in a kind of intense Tennysonian spirit, and some seem painted with that stark distinctness which fever lends the vision, and in rivalry with photography; these forming the "spasmodic" school of painting. We have, however, chosen a very different picture for our engraving. We do not mean that this unpretending, modest little work is deficient in detail, for any one who is not too tall to stoop without loss of dignity at the Academy to what we believe carpenters call the "skirting" of the rooms will find, on comparing it with the others in a like situation, that it has very nearly the same amount of close imitation, but that there is no appearance of labour; and you contemplate it with precisely the quiet gratification which you would derive from the scene itself, if you sought shelter from the sun in such a dell or dingle, some pensive summer's noon, and had Thomson as a companion. Our readers will not fail, of course, to appreciate its quiet feeling and manifest love of nature; and we need not remind them that the poet has described just such a sequestered spot, with its shady, cool, transparent brook flowing so gently from its secret tunnel under the bushes, and between the boulders, where it makes a little plash and babble. The sentiment, too, is carried out so nicely in the composition—it is so natural and unstudied—with its rough growth of colts-foot, rank grass, and ferns in the foreground; and the chequered path by the graceful stems of the birches, with the tangle of brambles at their feet, on the one side, balanced by the bank, or—to avoid words which might cause commercial recollections to intrude in such a rustic scene—supported by the slope, the young saplings, &c., on the other side of the little impenetrable vista.

"OLD BRIDGE AT DOLWYDDELAN."

PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

MR. JENKINS has very considerably varied his choice of subject by painting the wild scene we have engraved. It does not possess the pathetic human interest of some of his more recent works; but that crazy old bridge, of such primitive construction, the stream chafing in its rugged bed, and the rough pasturage beyond, were well worth painting for their novelty, and give us, as a water-colour drawing, quite a new sensation. Not but that we feel some compassion for the poor Welsh family upon whom in another instant the approaching, rather than impending, shower will burst, and drench even the unfortunate David-ap-Llewellyn, despite his ponderous great-coat; besides preventing the anxious young Thomas-ap-David-ap-Llewellyn getting the animals he has charge of to their destination in ease and comfort.

Few scenes in North Wales, without being of mountainous character, are more rugged and wild than that stretch of moorland beyond the bridge. Dolwyddelan being also not far from Mount Shabod and the great chain which intersects Caernarvonshire, and includes Snowdon, Mr. Jenkins has very correctly represented the approaching cloud with the meteorological character of mountainous districts. The wreaths of mist and piles of rain-cloud, which form and collect in elevated regions, being forced downwards by sudden gusts of wind, sweep suddenly and unexpectedly over the more level land, but still preserve their edges perfectly defined, and often rise in their rapid course sheer from the ground like a gigantic wall capped with threatening battlements, whence "heaven's artillery" often flashes and thunders forth. The contents of the cloud in the picture will soon quicken the pace of the stream into a torrent, as it rushes on its tortuous way over the moor, and dashes through the bridge till it loses its energy in the volume of the Conway. Altogether this is such a peculiar and original scene to paint, that we should suspect the idea of representing it came into the artist's mind shortly after he had had a nap upon the neighbouring summit of Snowdon; for, according to the ancient Britons, who ever slept upon the sacred mountain, awoke inspired. The village of Dolwyddelan consists of only a few small cottages; and very trifling relies now serve to mark the site of the former strength and grandeur of the ancient Castle of Dolwyddelan. It was a fortress of very considerable importance to the Welsh; and recent investigations render it probable that this was the last stronghold in North Wales that held out against Edward I.

"LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR."

PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"Love Lightens Labour" must be a self-evident proposition to any but a hopelessly-confirmed and irreparably-dilapidated musty old bachelor, or an equally frowsy and irreclaimable old maid, who has finally given up in despair the manufacture of worked slippers. Mr. Mole need not, however, have given us a brawny Highlander and that robust lassie to illustrate the fact. Any kind of labour is lightened by such a blessed influence, and the sweat of the brain fanned away as well as the sweat of the brow. Indeed, the absence of love limits the energies of the mind far more than the powers of the body. And, although Hercules would probably have got through his labours in half the unconscionable time he took, if he had had such a stimulus, we are certain that we should have been occupied four times as long in painfully producing these poor passages if we had not had—to whisper a confession, gentle reader—some such incitement. We are on dangerous ground, however, and hasten back to the killed man of thews and sinews. Now, such a basketful of wet peat is a monstrously heavy thing to carry, and would require rather more strength to tilt into the cart than generally falls to the share of a *chevalier de la plume*. Still we think we should, under similar circumstances, have chivalrously attempted to do it. Upon the first impression we received, from the action and situation of the figures, we confess that we entertained some injurious suspicions of Johnny Scot being a thorough gentleman. We thought the artist intended that he should be understood to be a sly fellow, d'y'e see, who

merely lends a hand to one side of the basket for the purpose of enjoying a little chat and banter. We endeavoured, however, to invest the action with as much romance as possible, especially upon observing that he takes the considerably lower side, and that if they carry the burden between them to the cart their relative positions will remain the same, and Johnny consequently bear by far the greater portion of the weight. Still we felt some little reservation, which, upon reflection, we have no doubt was completely unjustifiable; for Mr. Mole, in all probability, knows the worthy Scot to be a model of knighthood, *sans peur et sans reproche*, and that he is about to swing the basket on to his own shoulders, and of course he—or rather the aforesaid "love"—will make light of it; and the highly-gratified smile of the bonnie lassie herself seems to intimate that she is no stranger to the illusion. The little "make-believe" peat fire is ignited, we suppose, to try its properties as fuel; for between the "love" and the "labour" this happy couple must surely be sufficiently warm.

Mr. Mole's picture is very full and complete in effect, and natural in colour. The Highlander, especially, is painted with great power; and, as is always observable in the works of this artist, the landscape accessories are equal to the figures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS GAGE.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH MARIA VISCOUNTESS GAGE died of apoplexy on the 13th inst. This lamented lady was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and the granddaughter of Thomas, first Lord Foley, and was born in 1793. Her Ladyship was married the 8th March, 1813, to Henry Hall, fourth and present Viscount Gage, by whom she leaves issue two sons, both married, and four daughters, of whom two are married—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Fren-dergast Vereker, and Mrs. Tomline.

THE HON. MRS. DAWSON DAMER.

THIS lady, who died on the 12th inst., after a short illness, was Eliza, the daughter of Captain Edmund Joshua Moriarty, R.N., by his wife, the Lady Lucy Luttrell, daughter of Simon, first Earl of Carhampton. She was married the 20th May, 1813, to Captain the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, by whom (who died the 27th May, 1841) she leaves one son, Henry John Reuben, third and present Earl of Portarlington, and three daughters—viz., Mrs. King, Mrs. De Luttrell-Saunderson, and Mrs. Knox.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM LEWIS HERRIES, C.B., K.C.H. THIS distinguished officer, who devoted almost the whole of a long life to the military and civil service of his country, died on the 3rd inst. Sir William Lewis Herries was the second son of Colonel Herries, and the younger brother of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries. He was born at Amiens in 1785, and entered the British Army in 1801. In September, 1806, he accompanied the 9th Dragoons to South America. He acted as a Brigade-Major in the expedition against Buenos Ayres; and in 1809 he was in the Walcheren attempt, and at the Siege of Flushing. Herries was afterwards in the Peninsular War, and was present at the Battle of Vittoria, the Siege of San Sebastian, and the Passage of the Bidassoa. On the 14th of April, 1814, at the famous sortie from Bayonne, Herries, then on the general staff, was wounded by a ball in the knee, while endeavouring, with Major-General Moore, to free Sir John Hope from his horse, which had been shot under him. Herries, Moore, and Hope were all three taken prisoners, and Herries had his leg amputated the next morning. This event closed his active military career. He afterwards was successively Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Islands, Comptroller of Army Accounts, and Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Audit. On his retirement from this last office, in 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 68th Regiment. He was knighted and made a K.C.H. in 1826, and a C.B. in 1838. Sir William Herries married, the 4th December, 1828, Mary Frances, second daughter of Joshua Crompton, Esq., and sister of William Rooks Crompton Standfield, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he has had two sons.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS BEST JERVIS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS BEST JERVIS, of the Corps of Engineers, in the Bombay Presidency, and more recently the Founder and Director of the Topographical and Statistical Depot, was the second son of the Lieut.-Governor (Jervis) of Ceylon, and was the first cousin of the late Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born at Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, in 1796, and was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the East India Company's military service on the 6th of October, 1812, and ably and zealously fulfilled the duties of his profession until 1842, when he retired from India and returned to England, where he occupied himself continually in geographical researches, chiefly with a view to the furtherance of missionary labours, until the commencement of the recent war with Russia. Colonel Jervis, seeing at that time the great need in which the country stood of a Topographical and Statistical Depot, with which all the other European states were furnished, concentrated all his resources, and all the information he had amassed by many years of study, and energetically and successfully set about the establishment and organisation of the office, of which he was finally nominated director by the Duke of Newcastle in 1854. The fatigue and responsibility, however, proved too much for his enfeebled frame, and he terminated a career of unremitting usefulness and activity in the full discharge of his laborious duties as chief of his office, on the 3rd of April, 1857.

Lieut.-Col. Jervis's three brothers have also been in the East India Company's service—the elder two in the Corps of Engineers, and the younger in the Artillery; and they have severally received the highest testimonials of distinction from the Government and their immediate commanders.

Lieut.-Colonel Best Jervis wrote many papers on India, amongst which were a Report on the Weights and Measures of Southern India, and a work on Indian Meteorology; but by far his most remarkable production was his book entitled "Records of Ancient Science," in which he proved that all weights and measures were derived from one original standard, made known to Solomon at the building of the temple.

REAR-ADMIRAL D. H. O'BRIEN.

REAR-ADMIRAL DONATUS HENRY O'BRIEN died on the 13th ult. at his seat in Hertfordshire. The gallant officer had actively distinguished himself in the British Navy. He was Midshipman of the *Oceyrssel*, and commanded a flat-bottomed boat at the expedition to the Helder in 1799. He was made prisoner when wrecked in the *Hussar*; and, after undergoing five years' captivity, he succeeded in effecting his escape. He was a Lieutenant of the *Warrior*, at the taking of Zante, Cephalonia, and the other Ionian Islands, and he was afterwards in numerous actions of note during the whole French war. He had received the naval war medal and four clasps, and had also a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund. He became Rear-Admiral the 8th of March, 1852.

C. E. RUMBOLD, ESQ.

CHARLES EDMUND RUMBOLD, Esq., of Preston Candover, Hants, who died on the 31st ult., at his residence, 5, Percival-terrace, Brighton, was the son of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., Governor of Madras, M.P. for Shoreham, by his wife Johanna, daughter of Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Rumbold married Harriet, daughter of John Gurner, Esq., of Ashford, Kent, by whom he has left three sons: Charles Augustus, Thomas Henry, and Henry Edmund William. He was, with the exception of a few short intervals, M.P. for Yarmouth from 1813 till 1857, when, after the last Parliament, he retired on account of declining health. The Rumbold Baronets spring from Mr. Rumbold's grandfather, Governor Rumbold, of Goa, who died second in Council at Tillisberry, and who descended from a brother of William Rumbold, Esq., of Parson's-green, Fulham, Comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of all the Customs of England, temp. Charles II. Another brother of this William Rumbold was the celebrated republican, Colonel Richard Rumbold of the historic Rye House, Herts, who claimed descent from a Rumbold, Chancellor, temp. Edward the Confessor.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, ESQ.

THIS highly-respected gentleman, of Camden-road Villas and Scott's-yard, London, and Epping-grove, Suffolk, died at Hastings, on the 2nd inst., in his 63rd year. The deceased was one of her Majesty's

justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and on the grand juries for the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. He was for many years the head of a highly-respected London firm, connected with the India and China trade, and representing a business of upwards of seventy years' standing. Mr. Hammond was, on the maternal side, one of the last lineal descendants of Shakespeare.

THE REV. MR. HUNTLEY.

THE REV. RICHARD WEBSTER HUNTLEY, A.M., of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire, was the head of the ancient family of Huntley, of Boxwell and Standish, and the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Huntley, A.M., and was born on the 2nd of April, 1793. He succeeded to the possession of the Boxwell property upon the demise of his father, the 16th of October, 1831. He had been a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, had served the office of Proctor for that University in 1825, and was distinguished for his literary, antiquarian, and genealogical acquisitions. He was, through his mother, the direct representative of the celebrated Bishop Warburton. His paternal family can be traced in England from the time of the Conqueror, under whom his ancestors held grants in the parish of Huntley, in Gloucestershire. The rev. gentleman was highly esteemed in Gloucestershire for his integrity and benevolence, and for his constant attention to his magisterial and clerical duties. He married, on the 8th of July, 1830, Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., and sister of Henry Lyster, Esq., of Wroughton Castle, Shropshire, and has had issue two sons. The Rev. Mr. Huntley died on the 5th ult., and is succeeded by his elder son, Richard Freville Huntley, who was born on the 15th of December, 1833.



THOMAS LEGH, ESQ.

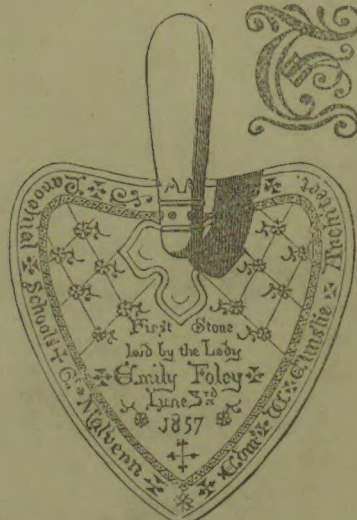
THOMAS LEGH, Esq., of Lyme Park, in the county of Chester, and of Haydock Lodge and Golborne Park, in the county of Lancaster, who died on the 8th ult., at Millford Lodge, Lymington, Hants, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was in early life well known as a distinguished traveller. Mr. Legh being left when very young the inheritor of the large estate of Lyme, no sooner finished his curriculum at Oxford than he went on a voyage to Greece and Albania, whence he extended his researches to Egypt and Nubia. Early in his travels Mr. Legh was at Zante to witness the arrival of the celebrated frieze discovered in the Temple of Apollo at Phigalia. In the excavation and removal of the beautiful sculptures composing that frieze, now one of the chief ornaments of the British Museum, Mr. Legh was largely instrumental both by his purse and his active personal exertions. A complete set of casts of these sculptures adorn the corridor of Mr. Legh's mansion at Lyme. Mr. Legh published an account of his subsequent journey in Egypt, and the country beyond the Cataracts. Mr. Legh, happening to be at Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, offered himself as a volunteer, and served as an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the memorable engagement. He travelled also much afterwards. From 1819 to 1831 Mr. Legh represented his own borough of Newton in Parliament. The various treasures of art and of antiquity that Mr. Legh collected in his travels he deposited, with some exceptions, in his fine ancestral mansion at Lyme—one of the noblest edifices in England. Whether he were at home or otherwise, Mr. Legh allowed this house to be at all times visible. His park, interesting for its wild scenery, and its herds of wild cattle and of red and fallow deer, was also always open. Mr. Legh was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, L.L.D., and F.R.S. He married, first, Ellen, daughter of William Turner, Esq., of Shrigley Hall, M.P. for Blackburn (the Miss Turner the innocent subject of the Wakefield trial), by whom, who died in 1831, he leaves an only daughter, Ellen Jane, now Mrs. Lowther. He married, secondly, Maud, fourth daughter of G. Lowther, Esq., of Hampton Hall, Somersetshire, who survives him. He is succeeded in his large estates by William Legh, Esq., now of Lyme.



MR. HENSLOWE.

EDWARD PRENTIS HENSLOWE, Esq., was the youngest child of the late Sir John Henslowe, Chief Surveyor of the Royal Navy, and was born in London on the 30th August, 1772. His life was one of singular vicissitude. He was educated at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, and sailed with Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent, as a Midshipman. He soon after became Storekeeper of the Royal Dockyard, Chatham; but, on losing that appointment through the treachery of a false friend, who subsequently perished at sea, he, under the patronage of William Henry Duke of Gloucester and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, obtained a commission as Paymaster and Captain in the 90th Regiment, with which he served in Ireland. Exchanging into the 15th Light Dragoons (King's Hussars), he shared in the hardships and fame of the Corunna campaign, under Sir John Moore; and he, in consequence, received the Peninsular war medal forty years later. At the close of the war, in 1815, he became successively Paymaster to the Invalid Depôts at Canterbury, and at Port Pitt, Chatham. After a temporary residence in France, he lived with his third son, the Rev. William Henry Henslowe, at his parsonage, at Tilbury, in Essex; and, finally, at Tottenhill, in Norfolk. In 1852 he retired, with his wife and daughter, to the Northfleet College, in Kent, where he died on the 15th ult.

NEW SCHOOLS AT MALVERN.



THE foundation-stone of these schools was laid on the 3rd inst., with Masonic ceremony. A general holiday was kept at Malvern, and the whole population seemed as if collected to witness the procession of the Freemasons from their lodge, which had been established for the day at the Abbey boarding-house. Obdient to the summons of the Right Worshipful H. C. Vernon, Grand Master Mason of the Province, nearly eighty members of the craft assembled to assist in the ceremonial, which, on this occasion, presented a curious and novel feature. The stone was laid not only by the Grand Master Mason, assisted by the proper grand officers of the craft, but also by Lady Emily Foley, instructed by the Grand Master; and, says the *Worcester Herald*, "the Grand Master had an apt pupil in his fair *élève*, who handled the trowel and applied the level, plumb, and line like an experienced craftsman." Lady Foley, who is lady of the manor, presented a site for the buildings and sufficient ground for other purposes. The Vicar has collected £1780 for this great object, which, to other with a liberal allowance of £1280 from the Government, and the free site from Lady Foley, enabled the work to be commenced with the certainty that the pecuniary means are provided for its completion. The site commands a good view of the Malvern range of hills. The style of the building is Gothic; the architect is Mr. E. W. Elmslie, of Malvern. The trowel used on this interesting occasion by Lady Emily Foley is a good specimen of ornamental silver-work: it was supplied by the Messrs. Manning, silversmiths, of Worcester and Malvern. It contains the following inscription in Gothic characters, incised round the implement as a border:—"Parochial Schools, Great Malvern. First stone laid by Lady Emily Foley, June 3, 1857." We have engraved the Trowel above.

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BASSINETS from 30s. to 300s. BABY LINEN.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET,
LONDON, W.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
TROUSSEAUX.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE.
500 dozen of Gentlemen's ALPINE KID GLOVES, All at One Shilling per Pair. A sample pair sent by post for four extra postage-stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

L O V E S!!!
Ladies' Fine Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. Best Grenoble, 10s. 6d. half dozen. Very Best Paris, 2s. 7d. pair, or 15s. 6d. half dozen. Money returned if not approved. A sample pair sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS
at half the Original Cost. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

CHINTZ ORGANDI MUSLINS,
6d. a Yard; A lot also at 4d. These goods are less than half-price. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d.
Best French Flounced Muslin, from 10s. 6d. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

SATIN CHECK BAREGES, 10d.
Balzarine, 6d. Indian Lawn, 1s. 6d. a New Fabric. Chintz Bordered Cambric, 9s. 9d. Flounced Robe. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS, 6d.
Mourning Bareges, 10d. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

FLOUNCED BAREGES, 13s. 9d.
Flounced Balzarine, 10s. 6d. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

1500 READY-MADE MUSLIN and
CAMBRIC DRESSES. Plain and Flounced Skirts, with Jackets complete, from 6s. 6d. each. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

INDIAN EMBROIDERED CLEAR
MAPLE CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS, of the Brightest Flax, 2s. 10d. each, worth 5s. 6d. Sent for 36 stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

BLACK SILK APRONS,
with coloured Bayadere satin stripes, 2s. 11d. each. Sent by post for four extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

SEWED MUSLINS.
The New Muslin Collar and Sleeves, 6s. 6d. the set. 500 Piccolomini Collars, at 4s. 6d. each. Irish Point Engage Collars, 5s. 6d. Sleeves, 4s. 6d. post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Messrs. D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Church-
yard, have just received further importations of PARIS BONNETS, Caps, Coiffures, &c., &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the vast assortment of these goods displayed at their Warehouses, where they may be assured of meeting with the greatest civility and attention, and will find prices much lower than are usual for the same class and quality of millinery.—D. Nicholson and Company, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—
C. HINDLEY and SON, late Miles and Edwards, 154, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square. The superior style and unequalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection afford a choice not to be obtained elsewhere.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked
Glaced, at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

SILKS.—All the new Styles, commencing at
12s. 6d. the Full Dress. That portion of our Stock remaining over from last year is reduced considerably below the value.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

FANCY DRESSES.—Every Novelty in
Design and Fabric, from 6s. 11d. the Full-Floated Dress. We have a large lot of Printed Organdy Muslins, 2s. 11d. the Full Dress.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

MANTLES.—An elaborate and chaste assort-
ment comprised in a stock of 3000 made in Moiré, Silk, Cloth, &c., commencing 8s. 9d.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

LINENS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., in
great variety, and of the best manufacture only. The solid linen department contains many cheap lots of Shirtings, Sheetings, and Tablecloths.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CARPETS and DAMASKS.—We have now on
hand all the new designs in the various manufactures of Carpets, Damasks, and Chintzes.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Our galleries and
show-rooms are now replete with every variety of furniture in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany.
HOWITT and CO., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

SUPERIOR CARPETS.—C. HINDLEY
and SON, established in Burners-street, in 1817, removed, in 1841, to 131, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street).

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London is now on view at HODGE and LOWMAN'S, 250 to 262, Regent-street.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD.—Deer
Stalking and Grouse Shooting.—The undersigned is at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street (in a line with Glasshouse-street), until the 10th July, with all the necessary CLOTHING for DEER STALKING, GROUSE SHOOTING, and SALMON FISHING; and some new and beautiful Tweeds for town wear. &c. Plaids, Tartans, Socks, Cloaks, Waistcoats, &c. A large stock of the famous Highland Cloaks, for town and country use, and for deer stalking. The favourite Flora Macdonald Cloaks, for Ladies, in all the fashionable colours. Room open from Two to six o'clock, until 10th July, when Macdonald returns to Inverness. D. MACDOUGALL, of Inverness. London, May, 1857.

ARE YOU GOING to the HIGHLANDS,
unrivalled for scenery, famous in story and song?—If so, make a note to call at (when in the capital of the beautiful North) MACDOUGALL'S WAREHOUSE, High-street, Inverness. There only can be procured the products of the Highlands, natural and industrial, be seen. In his extensive rooms Macdonald has gathered together all the best productions of the Highland looms in Tweeds, Tartans, Linseys, Plaids, Shawls, Drapery, the favourite Highland Cloak, Flora Macdonald ditto, &c., &c., with the best native Jewellery (Cairngorms, Pearls, &c.), the pretty products of the Skye, Lewis, and Gairloch looms and knitting needles, the home-made undyed Plaids of Ord, Sutherland, and Avoch, the Snuff-boxes, Combs, Bickers of the coldest carvers, &c. Side by side with this he has placed all the necessary clothing of every description for deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, and for tourists, &c. Visitors to his rooms can at once compare the varied products of the three kingdoms.
D. MACDOUGALL, Inverness.
Macdonald and his patterns of Tweeds, &c., can be seen at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street, from two till six o'clock, until July 10, when he returns to Inverness.

LADIES' KID BOOTS made of the best FRENCH CALF KID, and superior Workmanship, with Military Heels, 9s. 6d. per pair. Satin and Kid shoes of the best quality that is imported from Paris, 4s. 6d. per pair. Satin Shoes of fine quality, 3s. 6d. per pair.
DAVID MOORE, Maker and Importer, 63, Edgware-road, successor to the late firm of Barrall and Co.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES.
188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG,
the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.
188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

EVERY LADY should send for a Packet of richly-perforated TISSUE for FIRE-PAPERS, to be made up in the flounced style. Eight stamps.—R. PETERS, Tivoli, Maidstone.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a Lady's work-table will be forwarded post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE, DRAY, and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1790.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking
Linen, Silk, Books, &c., with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER FLATES, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Initial plates, 1s., name, 2s.; set of movable numbers, 2s.; crest, 5s. With directions for use, post-free for stamps.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane).

RIMMELL'S HAIR DYE imparts instan-

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME.—G. JINGER
and CO., 359, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, respectfully inform their customers in the UNITED STATES that they are the Wholesale Agents for Fiesse and Lubin's exquisite Perfumery.

WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-
BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask for H. Breidenbach's Wood Violet.—157A, New Bond-street, W.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP,
in per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist—Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London, N.

THE BEST HAIR PREPARATIONS.
1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE is applied with little trouble, producing a light brown, dark brown, or black. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps free for 12 extra. Private rooms for its application.—A. L.'s Hair Destroyer removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without injury to the skin, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle, sent free for eight extra stamps.—A. L.'s Cambric Currier restores the hair, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent free for twelve extra stamps.—N.B. The above articles are sent in a blank wrapper the same day as ordered.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—1, Little Queen-
street, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling tongs; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d., sent free (under cover) for fifty-four stamps.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED with-
out injury to the skin by Mrs. TERRY'S DESIDERATUM. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle; by post, 6d. extra. To be had of Mrs. Terry, at 30A, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic), London, W.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

BENZINE COLLARS
Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. Cleans, &c., &c. In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Depot, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more
than Thirty Years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious soup for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for Infants and Children.
Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

PURE BREAD.—The PATENT FLOUR
MILL, which grinds and dresses at same time, is now used in hundreds of families. Particular sent on receipt of one stamp. Patent ones, 5s. 10s. oat crushers, 10s.; oat machines, 50s.; mangles, 40s.; knife cleaners, 10s. &c.—T. WALLIN and CO., Manufacturers, 115, Bishopsgate within.

ICE CREAMS MADE IMMEDIATELY
and economically by EPITAUX and SIEB'S REGISTERED FREEZING APPARATUS. Price from £3.—Sold at 3, Pall-mall, 97, Norton-st.; also by Wenham Lake Ice Co., 164A, Strand, London.

PORT, Sherry, Madeira, Buellans, and Marsala,
all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Portuguese vines, at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, whence her Majesty's Government allows wine to be imported for half duty. Two stamps for 12 stamps. BRANDY, excellent, 30s. per dozen.—W. and A. GILBERT, Wine Importers, 272, Oxford-street, W.

UNADULTERATED WINES.—FELTOW,
SONS, and CO., Importers, 26, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London (established 1811), adhere to their unflinching principle of supplying Wines free from adulteration. The Natty Sherry, 30s. cash. Carriage paid.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER
WATER possesses all the celebrated properties of the original Nassen Spring. Schweppe's soda, lemon, and potash waters, and lemonade, as usual. London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—YOUNG'S
WHITE FELT, the best ever invented. Operates cause and address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. May be had of most Chemists in town and country. 1s. per box or 13 postage-stamps.—Address H. YOUNG, 1, Shawsbury-place, Aldersgate-street, City, E.C.—Beware of Imitations!

A MINERAL TOOTH, the best that can be
made, 5s.; a complete set, 25 5s.; at Mr. E. P. ALBERT'S, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square. Established 39 years. Daily from Ten to Six.

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, Knee-Caps,
Ankle-Socks, &c., for Varicose and Enlarged Veins, and in all cases of Weakness of the Limbs requiring support. They are very light and porous, and drawn on the same as an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. A Descriptive Circular may be had on application to SPARKS and SON, Surgical Bandage Makers, 25, Conduit-street, W.

HAIR BRACELETS.—Ladies are informed
that Hair Bracelets are made without Gold for 5s., 7s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 15s., and 21s. Tastefully finished. Orders by post carefully attended to.—MILNE and CO., from Stockholm, 70, George-street, Edinburgh.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—
DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS
TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES, Lockets, Bracelets, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in Solid Gold, to show either Likeness or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 6s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING
and Hall-marked KEEPER, sent in a morocco box, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 21s., or a Post-office order.—GEORGE DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

LADIES' GOLD NECKCHAINS, all the new
designs, 25s. to 15 guineas; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 1 to 10 guineas; a rich and choice stock of Jewellery, consisting of brooches, bracelets, rings, studs, lockets, &c. Old gold, silver, diamonds and other precious stones purchased or taken in exchange. FIEB ELL HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 120, Oxford-street, W. Jewellery sent free and safe per post, on receipt of post-office order. Cheques crossed Scott and Co.

SARL AND SONS' OPENING OF THEIR NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, (OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE).

SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths,
Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, beg to inform their friends and the public that their splendid and commanding premises situated as above will be shortly opened. They take this opportunity of stating the arrangement of the building, from which it will be seen that great facilities are offered for carrying on their very extensive business. No expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of their numerous friends, whilst making their purchases. The entire stock in every department is perfectly new, and never before exhibited. On the

GROUND FLOOR
is displayed, in great variety, the most elegant assortment of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, embracing every article under this head. The style perfectly novel, and most recherche, of exquisite taste and design. All London manufacture, and the quality of the gold warranted.

FINE GOLD CHAINS.
Of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen; manufactured within the last few weeks, and of the latest patterns. The weight of gold in every chain will be given, and charged accordingly.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES
manufactured on the premises, in great variety from the cheap and useful to the highly-finished and expensive—suitable for all classes. No Watch will be put into the purchaser's hand that cannot be warranted for correct performance. Twelve months' trial is allowed with each Watch.

Ascending by the grand staircase the visitor will enter a MAGNIFICENT GALLERY, wherein is displayed a rich and costly assemblage of SILVER PLATE,

comprising Silver Spoons and Forks in every pattern, and charged at per oz. Magnificent Silver Tea and Coffee equipages, Salvers, and splendid Silver Dining Services, Presentation Plates, with every article for the table and sideboard.

Proceeding up the staircase, the next department is the SUPERB SHOW-ROOM for Silver Plated and Argenteo Silver Goods. Under this head the stock is far too numerous to mention the articles separately. Suffice it to say that every requisite for the Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Service, with Ornamental Plate for the sideboard, will be found here in endless variety and of the newest designs. The quality is warranted to be the best Sheffield Manufacture.

Still proceeding up the staircase the Purchaser will find the SECOND SHOW ROOM, expressly fitted up for the display of a choice and magnificent stock of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS,

manufactured in splendid ornate and exquisite modelled antique bronzes. The movements of first-class finish—striking the hours and half-hours. Each clock warranted. The entire stock, complete and numerous in all its departments combined with the character and style of the building, will present an attraction far exceeding anything of the kind, and amply sufficient to repay a visit of inspection.

A new and beautifully-illustrated book is also just published, giving the drawings and prices of the leading articles, which will be found a useful guide to the purchaser. It can be had gratis. SARL and SONS, the New Building, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL (opposite the Royal Exchange).

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES of SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, second, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound 44 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped 8 8 0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases 8 8 0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamented gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-jewelled case 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, second, and maintaining power 10 10 0
Ditto, in strongest case, improved regulator, and capped 12 12 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, 43 3s. extra.
Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—
A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent, post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-
SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (BROTHERS), Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumers direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest stock



"LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR."—PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PAGE 620.)



"THE OLD BRIDGE AT DOLWYDDELAN."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PAGE 620.)